THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....3 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (311 issues)...$5 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE LATEST NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1864. NO. 255.

The Daily Commercial.

Mounted Men for Special Service—Instructions to Recruiting Officers.

Elsewhere will be found a special order from Major Gen. COUCH, Commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, calling for one thousand mounted men, for special service. They must be good riders and gallant men, and we have an abundance of just such men in our county. The men are required to furnish their own horses and equipments, for the use of which they will be allowed each forty cents per day. The United States Government will furnish clothing, subsistence and forage. Men desiring to enter the special mounted service are desired to report at Harrisburg without delay, so that company and regimental organizations may be had, immediately. We direct attention to this order in our new advertisement column.

The attention of all persons engaged in recruiting men for one hundred days' service in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and vicinity, is directed to the circular of Major-Gen. COUCH, to be found in our new advertisement column. All squads or companies of men recruited west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill mountains are instructed to report at camp Reynolds, near this city. It is desirable that companies should be formed before starting for the camp of rendezvous.

Our Country's Call to Arms.

We are pleased to know that the call of the Governor for men for one hundred days' service in defense of the State and of the nation's capital, is being warmly responded to. Lieu. Col. FOULK, of the 46th Pennsylvania regiment, at home on detailed duty, yesterday morning commenced the organization of a company, and it is now in a forward state, having almost reached the minimum number. Those desiring to raise companies or squads, will receive the aid and co-operation of Col. FOULK, whose perfect knowledge of recruiting and untiring energy are invaluable in such emergencies as the present.

The commanding officers of the Eighth and Ninth Reserves, residing in the city and vicinity, held a meeting yesterday morning, and resolved to respond to the Governor's call by recruiting their old organizations. They will hold a meeting this morning at the Custom House building, to arrange preliminaries.

A meeting of citizens has been called by Mayor LOWRY, to assemble this morning, for the purpose of taking measures to secure our quota of one hundred-day's men. It is earnestly desired that there should be a large attendance of volunteers. The danger just now may be imminent, and it is the bounden duty of every man who loves his God, his country and his family, and has his own future personal welfare at heart to aid and encourage the raising of troops, for the nation's defense. Now is the hour and the day in which to work, and the patriotism in every man's breast should be exemplified in deeds. Let there be a full turn out at the meeting this morning.

Late Military Intelligence.

The news relative to the appearance of a rebel force on the borders of our State continues to be of a vague and unsatisfactory character. Lieutenant Shearer, a rebel prisoner now in jail at Harrisburg, states that the movement now being made by the rebels has long been in contemplation—that is, it was arranged and decided upon the hour Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac. He describes it as neither a raid to procure horses and provisions, nor an effort to invade Pennsylvania and other Northern States. What is aimed at, is the capture of Baltimore and the destruction of the National Capital. The expedition, he states, is headed by Lee himself, and is composed of Ewell's and Longstreet's corps. While Lee is thus operating against Washington city, Beauregard has been left in command at Petersburg, where he has sufficient force (so this rebel informant states the rebels believe,) to hold Grant in check, and prevent his advance on Richmond. What reliance is to be placed in Shearer's story can only be determined when we are in possession of accurate reports. He enters his cell, and from all the information now in our possession it seems that the rebel force is scattered along both the Virginia and Maryland shores of the Potomac, and the cavalry and the mounted bands as already detailed give denial to Shearer's story that the raid was not made to procure horses and provisions. Hunter's force will probably be this time in the Shenandoah valley. His corps is a splendid body of soldiers, full of spirit and proud of the recent fighting and marching. Their confidence in Hunter, Crooks, Averill and Pope is such as to make them one of the most effective organizations in the army. If they are all joined they have some 31,000 men, and with Sigel's and Couch's troops the total force would reach 40,000. Unless the enemy speedily retreat there will soon be some heavy fighting. Thus the contest begun at Lynchburg will be fought out in the Shenandoah Valley by the same forces, under auspices favorable to us.

The excitement among the people of the Cumberland Valley is represented to be more intense than during any previous invasion. Hundreds of men, women and children have passed through York on their way to the Susquehanna, and the roads were lined with horses, cattle and wagons loaded with goods and provisions being driven in the same direction. Many have hidden their stores and cattle in the mountains. The work of concealing and removing property from the Cumberland has been progressing several days, and the probability is that the enemy will obtain but little plunder. Hagerstown, before it was occupied by the rebels, had been similarly cleared of goods, and the stores were all actually empty. The excitement at Chambersburg Thursday morning, on hearing that Hagerstown was occupied, and that the rebel cavalry were advancing on Chambersburg, is represented as most intense. The people were, however, arming, and apparently determined to join the troops collected there in making a vigorous resistance. All the citizens were armed by riflemen determined to fight on their own hook. General Couch was in command, and it was evident that Chambersburg would not be surrendered again without a struggle.

From our army before Petersburg we have had little intelligence for the past few days, except that the situation is all that could be desired. The army is hopeful, if not exultant, and when the next shock of battle is heard it will prove to be the harbinger of a most glorious success to our arms. However large Lee's army may be it cannot equal the reserves upon which Grant can draw. The city can be taken, and must be. We believe, from the indications, that the event is nearer at hand than is generally supposed; and when it does happen it will be the result of superior skill on the part of our generals and engineers. Lee has used his whole army to defend the city, and done his utmost to distract Grant's attention and prevent his success. Yet there Grant stays, pushing on his works incessantly, and making preparations visibly, which the enemy sees and knows to be exceedingly important. We read the real fears of the enemy in the desperate efforts Lee is making in all directions to counteract Grant.

General Butler has returned to Fortress Monroe, and has established his headquarters there. His going there has been misconstrued into a condemnation of its operations before Petersburg and Richmond. The true cause for his removal to Fortress Monroe is with some reason believed to be the organization of an army of colored men, and to carry on operations with it. A cotemporary says that it may be taken as certain that Butler has not intended to assign to duties as important in life the present campaign as those of Hunter, Crooks and Sheridan, and this will shortly be recognized by all. The extirpation of rebels in Virginia is as important to Grant as the destruction of the railroads, for if the rebels be deprived of their slaves, they will be far more crippled than they could be by the loss of the railroads. But the work of breaking up slavery in Virginia seems to be peculiarly reserved for such men as Hunter and Butler, and we look in vain to other Generals to effect much in that way. South of the lines of the two armies before Petersburg General Butler has a wide field for displaying his abilities in this line, and he is no doubt sent thither to improve it. The next time Butler joins Grant it will be with large reinforcements of new regiments of black troops. While the rebels are recklessly enforcing their conscription among the white men of Virginia, we must help ourselves from the ranks of the blacks. Hence there is ample use for both Hunter and Butler in southern Virginia, and we only regret that there are not more such men, for every march either of them makes brings the work more than they take out. We, therefore, look to Butler's operations with some interest, and entertain no doubt whatever that they will result in much real solid aid to Grant's campaign.

Captain Custey, of the United States Navy, in a cutter with only sixteen men, ran ashore near Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 24th ult., captured a courier with a valuable mail, took several prisoners, and ran the gauntlett of the rebel gunboats on his return. He was gone only three days.

An army correspondent says that numbers of Wilson's men come into our lines daily, and that our loss in the recent raid will be cut down to one thousand.

Late intelligence from New Orleans announces the removal of Gen. Dwight from the Staff of Gen. Banks.

☞ A German Shakespeare Society has been established with its centre in Weimar. The object of the Society is to illustrate the poet's text, and to spread a knowledge of the poetry among German readers.

National Association for the Amendment of the Constitution.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

The Association met again this morning in the same place at 9 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Dales in the Chair.

At the request of the President, Rev. Dr. Douglas opened the proceedings with prayer.

In the absence of the Secretary, Dr. Butler, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The nominating Committee then handed in the balance of their report, which was as follows: for Vice-President, Hon. James Pollock, Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D.; Treasurer, Samuel Agnew, Esq.; Executive Committee, Rev. J. Edwards, D. D, J. H. Bomberger, D. D., John Alexander, Thomas Mattson, and C. Heiskill, Esqrs.

Dr. Dales tendered his resignation as Corresponding Secretary. The resignation was accepted, and John Alexander, Esq., was appointed in his place.

After appointing a Committee of Correspondence, it was

Resolved, That the next meeting of the Association be held in the city of Philadelphia on the last Tuesday of October next, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Dr. McIlvaine moved that the words "supreme law of the land" be stricken out of the memorial to Congress, and the words "supreme authority" be inserted in their stead. The words, "all the inhabitants of the land" were inserted in room of the words "all the people."

As the expression, "and in order to constitute a Christian government" had been omitted in some of the printed memorials to Congress, Dr. McIlvaine hoped that they would be reinserted, for he thought they were of great importance. French infidelity had had too much to do in framing the Constitution of the United States, and therefore the words referred to should be inserted. The idea was that they should revert to the "original intent" of the framers of the Constitution, and he did not see, in this view, why any person should object to them.

Rev. A. M. Milligan thought there restoration important. Some people might not like it, but unfortunately there was a declaration by Jefferson, and another by Jackson, on record in Washington, which proclaimed that as a nation America had no God, and that we were not a Christian nation.

Rev. Dr. Dugisas defended the constitution as being free both of the charge of infidelity and atheism. French infidelity had nothing to do with the framing of the constitution—it existed in the country before the Convention that framed it. The convention did not meet for the purpose of framing a constitution; it met to amend the old articles of Confederation, which did fully recognize the Supreme Being. Thomas Jefferson was perhaps a deist, but he was not a member of the convention. He was not sure that he was in the country at the time the constitution was framed, but he knew positively that he employed his powerful pen in writing against it, which he would not likely have done had he been instrumental in framing it. In regard to the matter of the Bay of Tripoli, to which reference he supposed was had, that matter had been satisfactorily explained, and the nation's Christian character had not been compromised by it. But even supposing that Jefferson and Jackson did declare that the United States had no God, that did not make the nation atheistic. And even if it did, its infidelic character was wiped out by the late Chief Magistrate in his Amnesty Proclamation, in which it is required that returning rebels shall swear allegiance to the Constitution "in the name of Almighty God."

The report of the Business Committee was then taken up, when the venerable Dr. J. T. Pressly, of Allegheny, made a very concise and beautiful address in favor of which he proclaimed that there was at least an "implied" recognition of Christianity in the Constitution.

The report was adopted.

Congregations were requested to take up collections to defray the expenses of the Association.

Committees were appointed to enlist the press in behalf of the objects of the Association throughout the country.

The Pittsburgh Committee consists of the following, who have power to act to their number: Dr. Thomas Sproull, Dr. James Prestley, Dr. John Douglas, D. C. Page, D. D., Rev. Geo. S. Chace, Dr. Elliott, and Rev. S. T. Stewart.

After the transaction of a few items of business of no public importance the Association adjourned, Rev. Dr. Cooper concluding by prayer.

Late News Items.

Yesterday's *Tribune* contains a special from Washington, which says: Commander Winslow, of the Kearsage, was to-day recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to be a Commodore. It is already said there that the value of the Alabama will be distributed among the officers and men of the Kearsage.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, has resigned, and the vacancy has been filled by Governor Brough, who has appointed Charles Fox, Esq., of Cincinnati, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio.

Commissioner Lewis expresses the opinion that the receipts from Internal Revenue the next fiscal year will amount to the large figure of $300,000,000.

The cargo of the prize steamer Tristam Shandy was sold at auction, in Boston, on the 6th, at at the following prices: 187 bales Uplands cotton, in lots of 20 bales and under, at $1 63½@1 65 @1 60; 192 bales good ordinary Uplands, $1 57@1 55½; 61 bales ordinary Uplands, $1 45½; 77 damaged Uplands, $1 26; 63 bales Uplands, $1 45; 8 bags pickers, $1 51½. Also, 68 bales of cotton picked up at sea by the steamer Vicksburg, $1 35; 3 bales of cotton, picked up at sea by the steamer Keystone State, $1 26. A quantity of Navy tobacco, ordinary, brought 38@53c ₱ lb., and 5 casks of turpentine sold at $3 32½ ₱ gallon.

The recent fires in the woods in the northern counties of Wisconsin, destroyed $150,000 worth of property. Several small villages were consumed.

William Collins, Esq., a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of the oldest citizens of Steubenville, died on Wednesday, in the 75th year of his age.

Colonel Dan. McCook, wounded at Kluesaw Mountain, has reached Cincinnati. A rifle ball passed through his chest, grazing his lungs His recovery is confidently expected.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: It is thought possible the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, just now disengaged, would consent to be a candidate for Congress in the First District of this State, if it were not for his reluctance to deprive the people of the further valuable advantages of the possible services of that illustrious statesman, the Hon. Benjamin Eggleson.

Hon. S. Shellabarger was nominated on Thursday at London, Ohio, as the Union candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, and Smith, of Madison, for Senatorial Elector.

A letter to the Southern Confederacy from Johnston's army, complains of the inefficiency of his cavalry, as shown in the ease with which Sherman maintains his long lines of communication.

It is understood that Major General McCook received orders yesterday to report at Washington without delay. There was nothing in his orders to indicate the command to which he is to be assigned.

IT IS not badly argued by the *Evening Post*, that "Whatever force LEE may send North, whether into Kentucky or into Maryland and Pennsylvania, it can be opposed by the militia; and the more he and JOHNSTON detach from their main armies the better opportunity they give to GRANT and SHERMAN. Therefore, anything which looks or sounds like an invasion of the loyal States should be hailed as suspicious to our cause. The argument is sound, if the rebel invasion is well opposed by the militia. If the twenty-four thousand men called out by the Governor do not answer promptly, the result will be that the raid will give valuable assistance to LEE.

THE late news from Great Britain looks as though that Government had about made up its mind to give substantial aid to Denmark unless Prussia shall give up its hold upon Jutland and North Schleswig. The late debate in Parliament, the tone of the leading press and the temper of the people, all indicate this.—This flame of war lighted, there is no telling how far it will spread or when it will be quenched.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.—Captain Winslow, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, says: "The ships were about equal in match, the tonnage being the same. The Alabama carried a 100-pound rifle, with one heavy 68-pounder and six broadside 32-pounders.—The Kearsarge carried four broadside 32-pounders, two 11-inch, and 28-pound rifle being one gun less than the Alabama. The only guns which I fear will give us any trouble, is a 100-pound rifle shell, which entered our stern-post and remains at present unexploded."

GENERAL DIX IN A DILEMMA.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that when General Dix was in Court, the other day, his counsel said that last (Tuesday) night General Dix had received orders from the President not to allow himself to be deprived of his liberty, nor to submit to any local process, for having carried out the orders of the National Executive. Hence Gen. Dix was in a dilemma. He experienced to execute orders of the President, or to refuse to recognize the process of a civil magistrate. The case was adjourned till next week.

THROAT DISEASES, when reaching to the LARYNX, the voice, from this and other causes, becomes hoarse; and by neglect an entire loss of voice is often experienced. Brown's Bronchial Troches will be found invaluably efficacious.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Capt. Thos. Dain, of Pittsburgh

ON TRIAL FOR DESERTION.

Arkansas Rebels Confident of Success.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON PROSPECTS GOOD.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

Internal Revenue Receipts $500,600 per Day.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE MONTH, SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

MORE ABOUT THE TAX BILL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 8.

Trial of Capt. Thos. Dain for Desertion.

Captain Thomas Dain, of Pittsburgh, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, formerly on General Howe's staff, and subsequently on General Rowley's, was brought to trial to-day before court martial, on a charge of having deserted his post at the battle of Fredericksburg. Generals Howe and Rowley were examined.

Change of President of Court Martial.

Brigadier General James Barnes, of Massachusetts, has been relieved as President of the General Court Martial, in session here, and ordered to command at Point Lookout, which has recently become an important depot of prisoners and supplies. Brigadier General H. S. Briggs, also of Massachusetts, is detailed as President, in Gen. Barnes' place.

Rebel Confidence in Arkansas.

Private advices from Arkansas are to the effect that the rebels in that State are more confident of success than at any time since the beginning of the war.

Mississippi Cotton Prospects.

Lessees of plantations on the Missippi river report cotton prospects very good if not destroyed by rebels.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all dividends of banks payable after July first, although declared previously to that date, are subject to the tax of five per cent. imposed by the new law. The Commissioner has also decided that distilled spirits in bonded warehouse on the first of July can be withdrawn only for exportation, on the paymen of a dollar and a half tax imposed by the new law. The transportation bonds for removal of spirits to bonded warehouses, under section sixty-one, will be hereafter like those prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his circular of March 30th.

Internal Revenue Receipts Thus Far.

The receipts at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue since the first of July have averaged fully half a million of dollars per day, and will, it is expected, reach an aggregate for the month of at least $17,000,000. In forming a general estimate from these data it should be borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the incoming receipts are from taxes levied under the old law, as, for instance, those from manufacturers three per cent, instead of five, the rate under the law.

Interesting Tax Items.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that when moneys have been paid to Collectors on goods, which had not been sold and which were subject to tax, such payment cannot be considered as a payment of the tax, and the articles are subject to the increased duty. Liquors in bonded warehouses are subject to the same rule. The regulation for inspection of cigars will be issued as soon as the necessary stamps can be prepared, which will be in a few days. Tobacco is not subject to inspection, except when removed under bond. The increased rates on legacies are held to apply only to those from persons dying on or after July 1st, under the new law.

Telegraph companies are required to pay five per cent on gross receipts from and after July first, but the stamp duty imposed by the old law on telegrams continues till August 1st, the old provisions in relation to stamps being continued in force to that date. Last year, by similar oversight, express companies enjoyed entire exemption from taxation for nearly a month, the stamp duty having been repealed from the third of March, and the tax on gross receipts not taking effect till the first of April.

THE SUPPRESSION OF NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS.

Gen. Dix not to Reappear in Court.

What Seymour Will do in that Event.

NEW YORK, July 8.

The *Express* gives currency to a rumor that General Dix, in obedience to an order from Mr. Lincoln, will reappear on the third process instituted against him before Judge Russell, for shutting the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* and for arresting their editors. As at present advised, says the *Express*, it is believed that Governor Seymour will, if necessary, after showing the powerlessness of the civil courts, call upon the militia of the State to aid in executing the process of the court, if the order should issue against the arrest of the General and it should be resisted.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER

First Thursday of August Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The President, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, has issued his proclamation, appointing the first Thursday of August next as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States, and commending them to confess and repent of their manifold sins; to implore forbearance and forgiveness of the Almighty, and to pray that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance, that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be preserved, and peace established throughout our borders.

Proclamation by Gov. Seymour.

NATIONAL GUARD TO BE RECRUITED.

ALBANY, July 8.

The Governor has issued his proclamation requiring the Commandants of the National Guard to fill up their regiments to the maximum number within ten days, or they will be filled under the enrollment. Each county must furnish its proportion of one hundred days' men called for by the President. New York and Brooklyn will not be called upon for more than their quota—New York 3 500; second division 1,850. No reply has yet been received from Washington to the dispatch asking if thirty-day men would be received, and as to the nature of service which will be required of the New York militia. The rebel raid may prove too small to demand any men from this State for its suppression.

THE FOREIGN LOAN NEGOTIATION.

Fessenden's Policy Not Yet Settled.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

It is considered probable that the negotiations begun by Mr. Chase for a foreign loan will be srtisfactorily concluded by Secretary Fessenden. The future policy of the new Secretary has not yet been settled.

Nevada Constitutional Convention.

DECLARATION OF BILL OF RIGHTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6, 8.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted the name of Nevada for the new State. The bill of rights adopted declares the paramount allegiance of citizens as due to the United States Government. The constitution, which was rejected by the people last year, has been adopted as the basis of the new one, and it is believed the majority of the people of the territory are in favor of a State government.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, July 8.

The steamship Geo. Washington from New Orleans on the 2d arrived this evening. New Orleans papers are very barren. Cotton irregular. Good ordinary $1 40; Sugar advanced. Quoted at 23c; Flour $10 40@11 for choice; Gold $1 20@1 21; Freights—Molasses 50; Flour 25.

THE REBEL INVASION.

BURNING OF COURT HOUSE AT HAGERSTOWN.

REBEL FORCE AT HANCOCK.

General Sigel Out of Danger.

REBELS RETREAT TO BOONSBORO.

FREDERICK IN NO DANGER.

Everything Looks Well.

EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The Old Flag Floats over the Town.

GENERAL SIGEL RELIEVED.

THE BURNING OF HAGERSTOWN.

THE REBELS RETIRED ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

16,000 Rebels Reported in Maryland.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, July 8.

A telegraphic operator, who has been close to Hagerstown, but has not yet reached there, reports that the rebels set fire to the Court House, railroad depot, and all other railroad buildings, burning a large quantity of hay. They were on fire at eleven o'clock to-day. It is known here that the rebels made their appearance at Hancock, this morning, but in what numbers is unknown. Brigadier General Rowley, just from Washington, met Brigadier General Howe, just from Sigel's command, on Rowley's way hither. Howe reports that there has not at any time been over two thousand rebels this side of the Potomac, and that Sigel is entirely out of danger. Nothing, however, is known by Sigel as to the force in the Shenandoah Valley, immediately in his front. A scout, just in from Boonsboro, reports to Gen. Couch that two brigades of rebels are lying at Boonsboro, composed of infantry and cavalry. Commander unknown, and number of force not reported. They crossed at Antietam ford.

Another Dispatch.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, July 8.

The farmers in London county, who are in correspondence with the rebels, assert that the invading column consists of three divisions under Gen. Early, numbering perhaps twenty-five thousand men all told, and that only one of these divisions marched as far as Harper's Ferry, the rest of the force remaining at Front Royal. It is thought by our officers that these figures are exaggerated.

In a recent fight with Moseby at Aldie, Maj. Forbes, son of John W. Forbes, of the 2d Mass. cavalry, and Lieut. Emery and Capt. Humphreys, of a New York regiment, were taken prisoners. Capt. Stone of the Second Massachusetts was shot in the small of the back. We lost eleven men killed, and the rebels are supposed to have lost a larger number. Our detachment was considerably inferior in numbers to the rebel force.

Gen. Sigel's retreat has resulted in his removal from command of the forces around Harper's Ferry. Gen. A. P. Howe is his successor.

The coal merchants have availed themselves of the recent and much exaggerated raid into Maryland to advance very materially the price of coal on account of breakage in the canal. In view of the fact that the reports placing the number of men engaged in this raid at thirty thousand and half of Lee's army, came from points least likely to be well informed, it is suggested that the coal speculators may have furnished the rumors on which they were founded.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, July 8—*Midnight.*

The following is a summary of official dispatches received by Gen. Couch to-day up to five o'clock P. M., in regard to the rebel raid:

IN THE WOODS TWO MILES NORTH OF HAGERSTOWN, July 8th.

About one hundred and eighty picked guerrillas from Imboden and Moseby's command, under Maj. Davis, entered Hagerstown at five this morning. They are robbing stores, have fired the engine house, Thurston's warehouse, and a pile of about two hundred tons of government hay. They intend burning Zeller & Co's Warehouse and threaten to burn the town. The turntable of the railroad is not yet disturbed. The rebels are heavily laden with plunder pilfered from men, women and children. They started a squad of about twenty out the Greencastle road and fifty out the Leitersburg pike, it is supposed to meet any force which the flames of the burning town might attract to its rescue.

The rebel General McCausland, with his brigade, was at Williamsport this morning—Scouts from that direction report indications that he will leave there this morning. A high wind is blowing, and the flames are reported to me by fugitives from Hagerstown to be rapidly spreading through other portions of town. Have no communication with McLean. It is fair to suppose that McLean, with his forces, has encountered the twenty guerrillas sent out from Hagerstown toward Greencastle, as he must be somewhere on the road between those two localities.

At 11 o'clock A. M. to-day dense volumes of smoke were observed to continue to rise from Hagerstown. This act of incendiarism is regarded as a base violation of the rules of war, as the people of Hagerstown yesterday paid $20,000, and contributed 1,500 outfits as a subsidy to relieve the town from pillage or destruction. The force sent out by Gen. Couch from Green Castle, under McLean, has been heard from. He is in a position to operate effectually against foraging squads of rebels now plundering the vicinity of Hagerstown.

News from within 3 miles of Hagerstown is to the effect that the main body of rebels which entered that place this morning have retired, it is supposed, south across the Potomac, leaving few stragglers in the town. Fuller intelligence may be expected from the front to-night.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who arrived here this evening from Washington, says he consulted with various persons at Baltimore of sound judgment, who believed there were at least sixteen thousand rebels in Maryland.

General Couch has issued an order preventing people from crossing their property over the Susquehanna river from the Cumberland Valley. More than a full regiment of able bodied men have passed here in that way within thirty-six hours.

By Associated Press.

FREDERICK, Md., July 8.

The rebels have retreated fully four miles from their position of yesterday, on the road to Boonsboro and Hagerstown. Gen. Wallace and Staff are actively engaged. Everything looks well. Frederick is in no danger. One gun was captured by us yesterday. The 11th Maryland, one hundred days' men, have arrived here, and been well received.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry this morning confirms the evacuation of that place by the rebels, and says our troops again hold it. The old flag once more floats over the town.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

General Couch has issued an order directing that all vehicles and horses in charge of men fleeing from supposed danger shall be stopped either before they reach or at the bridge across the Susquehanna, until further orders. This implies that the danger, if not actually passed, is of no imminent or serious character. Hundreds of farmers had left their crops just ready to be harvested.

FREDERICK, Md., July 8—2 P. M.

There has been no fighting to-day up to this hour, except picket firing by our skirmishers, who are feeling the position of the rebels. During last night they fell back from the line which they occupied during the fight, and are now reported in position in Middletown Valley, holding the road to Middletown and Hagerstown, which crosses the Catoctin Mountains. Two guns are mounted in the Gap. The rebel force is now estimated to be about 5,000 strong.

Gen. Wallace has received reinforcements, whence and to what amount we leave the enemy to find out for themselves, but may say they consist of men who have been tried for the work before them, and do not shrink from its performance. Frederick to-day is not the Frederick of yesterday. Since the arrival of Gen. Wallace with his reinforcements the appearance of the city is entirely changed. Business has been resumed, and the people seem confident that the danger has passed.

Destructive Fire at Salmon Falls.

DOVER, N. H., July 8.

A destructive fire is raging in the village of Salmon Falls, four miles from here. One of the large factories and several of the buildings in the vicinity are in flames.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Petersburg Still Being Shelled.

REBEL REPORT OF WILSON'S RAID.

Grant's Offensive Operations.

LARGE NUMBERS OF GUNS MOUNTED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, July 6—9 A. M.

After a lull of nearly two days, the shelling of Petersburg from General Smith's batteries was resumed last evening, and kept up during the night.

Richmond papers of the 4th contain no news of importance. They are full of particulars of Wilson's raid. General Lee, in an official dispatch, claims that one thousand prisoners, exclusive of abandoned wounded, twenty-five wagons and ambulances, thirteen pieces of artillery, and four hundred runaway negroes, were captured from our cavalry. Among the prisoners is J. P. Van Gilden, claiming to be a correspondent of the New York *Times* and Philadelphia *Press*.

Intimation in rebel papers renders it apparent that the force engaged in the raid on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is the same that pursued Hunter.

The passes of several newspaper correspondents have lately been revoked by Provost Marshal General Patrick by order of the Secretary of War.

Brigadier General Barnard has been relieved as chief engineer of the armies in the field, in which capacity he was a member of General Grant's staff, and ordered to report to Washington. Colonel Comstock, of General Grant's staff, assumes his duties.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 8.

The *World* headquarters correspondent, writing on the 6th, says: It is not permitted to speak freely of the preparations during the past week for renewing offensive operations in this locality. The next few days may witness some effort more sanguinary and perhaps more fruitful than the slow process of a siege. Gen. Hunt, into whose hands has been given much of all siege operations in front, has been for the past few days constantly in the saddle, superintending the placing of batteries and testing the value of positions. Some of our batteries have been constructed under great disadvantage, the men being obliged to lie on their bellies and dig holes sufficiently deep to protect them from rebel fire. The shelling of railroad trains is kept up constantly.

The *World's* Washington correspondent says:—Indications are that active movements on a large scale will not be attempted for a week or two, although the capture of Petersburg is a question of time, and that time must of course be before it can be taken. Grant is conducting a siege—such a siege as culminated gloriously at Vicksburg, but that job was far more serious than this one. What he has made up his mind to do, he will do, and will not be hastened into precipitancy and chance of failure. Siege guns enough are now bearing from the face of the earth have already been mounted. Grant may strike like lightning, and with fatal effect somewhere else. His ways are devious and past finding out.

The Great Naval Victory.

THE KEARSARGE'S PRISONERS IN FRENCH CUSTODY.

Pirate Semmes' Official Report.

He Curses English Guns and Vessels

COM. WINSLOW TO DEMAND HIS RETURN

NEW YORK, July 8.—*La France* states that the Kearsarge, on returning to the port of Cherbourg, during the afternoon of Sunday, landed sixty-three of the crew of the Alabama. Of this number fifteen were wounded, the French ambulances and hospitals receiving all the prisoners. The wounded men were sent to the naval hospitals, where they receive every attention.

Semmes, in his official report of the engagement with the Kearsarge, says: "When about a mile distant the Alabama opened with solid shot. The Kearsarge replied in a few minutes, and the engagement became active. The two ships steamed around a common center preserving a distance from each other of from a-quarter to a-half mile. With willing good will we opened with shot. In ten or fifteen minutes the Alabama's spanker-gaff was shot away and her ensign came down. This was supposed to be a signal for another at the mizzen mast-head. Firing now became hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell upon our hull, knocking down, killing and disabling a number of men in different parts of the ship. Perceiving that our shell, though killing did but little damage resort was had to solid shot and grape, which we fired with effect. After the lapse of about an hour and ten minutes our ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition, the enemy's shell having exploded in our sides and between decks, opening large apertures, through which the water rushed with great rapidity for some minutes. I had hopes of being able to reach the French coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam and carried set such of the fore and aft sails as were available. The ship filled so rapidly, however, that before we had made much progress the fires were extinguished in the boilers, and we were evidently on the point of sinking. I now hauled down my colors to prevent further destruction of life, and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition.

He says that the Kearsarge fired upon him five times after his colors were struck. The remainder of the report is devoted to a statement of how the officers and crew made his escape under a neutral flag. Also, that his officers, when they went to the Kearsarge, found that she had been furnished with a chain armor, extending with graduated thickness—a plank—ing was torn off by his shells, thus exposing it to view.

He also says: "The enemy was heavier than myself both in ships, battery and crew," but he did not know until the action was over that she was iron-clad. Her armor consisted, it proves, of a double row of chains along the side of the Kearsarge, a temporary protection of ship timber, intended for her machinery, and from all accounts the Kearsarge could have withstood the wild firing of the Alabama a whole day, whereas the firing of the Alabama was so hot and inaccurate, that in ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the action his flag was shot away, his hull torn and his men knocked down, killed and disabled in all directions.

The Paris correspondent of the *Commercial* says: "Capt. Winslow still claims Semmes as his prisoner, and will write to him to deliver himself up, making it a personal question between officer and officer. Winslow will send the other officers home. The men are released on parole, never again to fight against the United States. Semmes was ordered out by the French authorities by noon. On consultation with Commodore Barron, his superior, whether to go out and escape by night, or meet the Kearsarge in daylight, and fight, that officer told him to go and fight, if he thought he was sure of winning. He was sure, and went out to fight. Capt. Winslow did fire after the white flag was hoisted, but it was owing to his not seeing it. The greater steaming power of the Kearsarge and her superior guns, enabled her to do with her adversary as she pleased. Capt. Semmes was astonished to find his ship used up so soon, and cursed not a little at the worthlessness of English guns and English ships."

E. M. Stoddard, master of the Kearsarge, makes a statement in which he says when he saw the Deerhound making off with part of the Alabama's crew he reported the fact to Capt. Winslow. The answer he received was it was impossible. The yacht was simply coming round. No commander could be guilty of such dastardly conduct, when she had been requested by signal to assist in the cause of humanity to save the lives of the prisoners, as to run off with them.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION

Gen. Sigel Ordered to Gen. Hunter

Gen. Howe in Command in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

It is decided by the Internal Revenue Bureau, that with the exception for transportation, domestic distilled spirits in bonded warehouses can be removed therefrom only on payment of the internal revenue duty, at the rate of $1.50 a gallon. Transportation bonds prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of March 7th, may be used for the removal of spirits, coal oil and tobacco, under the 61st section of the act of June last, the oath being omitted. It is understood that Gen. Halleck, chief of artillery of the Department of Washington, has been ordered to the command of our forces in front of the rebel force in Maryland, vice Sigel, ordered to report to Gen. Hunter.

POPULAR VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

ST. LOUIS AND THE NEXT DRAFT.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.

A spirited meeting was held last night at the Court House rotunda, to devise means to raise representative recruits; also, to avert a draft by raising volunteers to fill the quota of St. Louis in advance of another call for troops. A central recruiting committee was appointed to determine upon a plan of action, and a committee in each ward and township in the county to raise money and otherwise assist the central committee. Appropriate speeches were made and a good deal of enthusiasm manifested.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

THE DANISH WAR RECOMMENCED.

Letter from Commodore Winslow.

KEARSARGE BUT SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

Two Pirates Watching for Her.

PORT DU BASQUE, N. F., July 8.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, Monday, 27th, passed this point to-day for Quebec, with the passengers and cargo from the Peruvian, which steamer had returned to repair damages.

The final meeting of Conference took place on the 25th. It was purely formal and the war had been at once recommenced. Prussia had sent orders to Marshal Von Wrangel to recommence hostilities on the 26th. A speedy attack on the Island of Alsen was expected.

Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, has addressed a letter to the *Daily News*, in which he states he did not send any challenge, but that Semmes sent a request to Winslow not to leave, as he would fight the Kearsarge, and would only occupy a day or two in preparation. Five days, however, elapsed before they were completed. The Kearsarge was only slightly damaged, and it was supposed on board that the action for hot work had just commenced when it ended.

The Paris *Temps* gives a report that two Confederate cruisers are off Cherbourg, waiting for the Kearsarge.

Commercial news by the steamer merely embraces the opening proceedings of Monday's market. Cotton firmer, and the probable business for the day would reach 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions unchanged. Consols at noon 90@90¼ for

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil or water color. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size. Photographs desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 9 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.
JAMES K. MOORHEAD,

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

The British Naval Defeat.

The late Marquis of Breadalbane, that sprig of the British nobility who used to line his pockets with gold and banknotes, and go out on night expeditions to frighten old women by appearing to them in horrible aspect, and who used to challenge men to fight with him, was in the habit of handing over to the aforesaid old women a guinea or so, for sustaining the fright, and if the men whom he challenged to fight did so, and succeeded in drawing his blood pretty well, and blackening his eyes, he would reward them with money, and assure them that they were gentlemen; if he got the best of his antagonist, he despised him, and gave him nothing for his trouble. But the Marquis was a jolly soul, and not in any way a type of English society. Now, the survivors of the merry nobleman say "good fellows" to themselves when they get "licked," and call themselves "heroes."—They built a steamer, armed her, manned her, put an adopted British subject in command of her, and sent her to sea to prey upon American commerce, and declared neutrality. At length they got caught, and their dear Alabama, built according to their own wishes, manned by a crew of their own people, officered by newly adopted subjects of Great Britain, and armed with British metal—all just as snug as they could have her, undertook to fight a battle, and got so doubtlessly beaten as to make even their own prejudices blush for the moment, and acknowledge the fact. When realizing their humiliated condition they cry out through the London *Times*, the Manchester *Guardian* and other sheets of the same ilk. "Ain't we heroic?" "SEMMES, you are a brave fellow!" "SEMMES, you shall have a sword!" "SEMMES, you shall have just what you want!" "SEMMES, *you* did not get 'licked,' it was our *Alabama* that got 'done for!'" "SEMMES, we shall build another Alabama, but you must not fight with her; you must only forage upon and destroy the commerce of the Yankee nation!" Thus the baseness of the "Fishmongers," for that is the *role* they chose at the outset, gives vent to itself, and aims to cover its shame by transposing before the world the ideas of *honor and valor* for the facts of *defeat and disgrace*. Indeed, so thoroughly absorbed are the British in their determination to cripple us in our efforts to crush the Rebellion that they allow themselves to be hoaxed in the simplest manner by both street-wags and newspapers. They have made a great sensation of the battle, or rather of its result, and the victim of defeat is Honized. What on earth could have held the British nation if the Alabama had sunk the Kearsarge? If they glory in defeat, what would they have done in triumph? But amid the shouts of an exultant populace and press, there crops out something worth attending to through the columns of the *Times*:

"Is there not something ominous in such an encounter within our own seas? Such a contest, so brief, so hard fought, and so decisive, is even more terrible than the hand to hand tussle and the mere gains of fisticuffs that our old fleets used to indulge in with a thousand popguns on either side. At the distance of a mile, never less than a quarter of a mile, a formidable ship, the terror of the enemy's navy, well manned, well handled, is sent to the bottom in an hour. That is the pace at which our naval engagements will be fought in the future."

Poor *Times*! A sober reflection brings it back to where it ought to have started from—the consideration as to whether the United States or Great Britain could fight best at sea, and that sea on the British coast. So, the *Alabama* was merely the test of the British navy, and as "that is the pace at which *our* naval engagements *will be* fought in the future," John Bull must prepare for the short range.

If any of our readers doubt the sympathy which has been demonstrated on the other side in behalf of the pirates—the British pirates, who have been devouring our commerce on the ocean, let them peruse the following paragraphs:

[From the Manchester Guardian, June 21.]

Considering the ferocious threats against Captain SEMMES that have repeatedly been made by the New York papers, it is satisfactory to find that there is no likelihood of his falling a victim to the fury of an American mob.

[From the London Herald.]

* * * The Kearsage was terribly injured in the fight, many large shots in her side attesting the accurate aim of the gunners, some of whom were instructed on board her Majesty's ship Excellent. Many of the crew of the Alabama must have been killed or drowned. It is much to be feared that the young English surgeon in charge of the crew was engaged in his humane duties in the cabin when the ship settled down. We cannot but feel grieved at the loss of the brave ship, which was almost as much English as Confederate, in whose defence we may recognise the bulldog courage of our countrymen, as well as the chivalrous impetuosity of her Southern commander. The news of this combat will, we fear, carry mourning into more than one English home. But in the end of the gallant ship, which was English built, she was after all, little to reg et, much of which to be proud She sank unconquer d and defiant, in the waters of the enemy's coast, refusing to the last to lower her flag, leaving no trophy in the hands of her enemy.

If this is not sympathy—if it is not, indeed co-operation with the rebels, where shall we look for these good offices?

But the response is: "These are not the acts of the British Government." To which there can be but one answer, viz.: If the British Government can put a stop to such operations against a friendly power, and it does not try to do so, then we hold that it becomes a party, as direct as need be, to the crimes which are being perpetrated under the cloak of neutrality.

Will it Answer?

The Copperhead organ here, in common with the species, has for some time been crying out for peace. We have repeatedly asked it to enlighten us and the public as to the manner it would bring about a condition so desirable; but as yet it has not answered. We trust it will yet do so.

While peace is a most excellent thing and greatly to be desired, no man is so ignorant as not to know that it has been the steady resolve of the South not to listen to terms that do not permanently dissolve the Union by acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy. The South talk of peace, as the copperheads do. The peace she means is unequivocal and easy to be understood. It means nothing less than Southern independence, the breaking up of the Union, the tearing up of the Constitution, and the building up of a new nation of slavery. This is the peace the South is for. Now, what is the kind of peace the copperheads are for? Is it this, or is it something else? Will our local organ answer?

Why Mr. Chase Resigned.

The storm attending the resignation by Mr. CHASE of the secretaryship of the Treasury Department has subsided, and we are now permitted to penetrate the mystery of the ministerial phenomenon, or what has been perhaps rather indiscreetly called the "Cabinet imbroglio." It may be remembered that at the time when FRANK BLAIR assailed the personal integrity of Mr. CHASE, in regard to both his public and his private character, it was rumored that the Secretary of the Treasury would resign. At that time, we are informed by the trustworthy correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Mr. CHASE was waited upon by the Ohio delegation in Congress and Governor BROUGH, who implored him to disregard his personal honor for the sake of the country. That sacrifice of personal dignity was made, and he continued at his important post. Then followed an investigation of the *modus operandi* of the Treasury Department, which resulted creditably to all its officers. This, however, it appears, did not satisfy the enemies of Mr. CHASE, for we are informed that at this juncture THURLOW WEED opened his battery against him, and gave evidence that there was a determination to embarrass the relations between the Secretary and the President. While this warfare was progressing, "the financial crisis seemed approaching." Gold was assuming an exorbitant altitude; Congress talked loud against the inflation of the currency; Mr. CHASE importuned them for that aid which it was alone their province to extend to him; yet, they "went on from the first Monday in December, 1863, to the first week in June, 1864, without doing anything to relieve the embarrassment." During this long interval Mr. CHASE had to act entirely by himself, receiving no aid from any other branch of the Government, or from the President. Congress passed bills calling for a hundred millions without the knowledge of, or consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Finally," says the authority, "the troubles had become so serious that when, at the heels of this session, Congress passed the tax bill it should have passed five months before, the revenue it furnished was not thought sufficient for the demands of the Department. After it had been in successful operation for twelve months, it was likely to raise nearly two hundred and eighty millions; but during the year in which it was most wanted, it could not, according to the most careful calculations of experts, produce more than two hundred and twenty-five. No estimate, based on the last year's expenses, would bring the sum the Department would be called on to furnish for the next, below eight hundred millions. Customs could not be relied on for more than sixty; and all manner of miscellaneous receipts would scarcely raise that sum to a hundred. Add all these receipts together and you are still four hundred and seventy-five millions short of the eight hundred the Department must furnish. Four hundred millions was believed to be the very uttermost amount the country could absorb in loans, and to secure this would require the utmost exertion and the most careful maintenance of the public credit. Seventy-five or eighty millions more, therefore, at the lowest calculation, must be raised by taxation."

Under these circumstances Mr. CHASE applied to the President for co-operation, but, it is said, elicited no response. It was about this time that Mr. CISCO, the sub-Treasurer at New York, tendered his resignation. To fill this post Mr. CHASE sought to select a man for his *fitness*, and not on account of any political claims. Ex-Governor E. D. MORGAN presented three names of candidates for the office:

"Of these three, one is said to be over seventy years of age; and the second, a retired lottery dealer, who, when his State made his business illegal, quietly moved over to Jersey City and continued it, is about sixty. The third lives in the interior of the State, and is but little known to New York business men."

The President said he had had great trouble with Mr. CHASE's appointments in New York, and he had respect to the candidates of Mr. MORGAN. Mr. CHASE sought an interview on the subject with the President. The President declined an interview, and said that whoever was appointed must be satisfactory to Senators MORGAN and HARRIS, of New York. Mr. CHASE telegraphed Mr. CISCO, begging him to withdraw his resignation, and that gentleman complied, thus removing the difficulty as to the question of appointment. Having been, as is set forth, on one important occasion denied a response to an appeal for aid, and on this last one refused an interview with the President, Mr. CHASE was shut up to the course which he adopted; hence his resignation. It is understood that the President said "that he and Mr. CHASE had reached a point of mutual embarrassment in their official relations, which could not be overcome or longer sustained." Mr. CHASE has been asked for the correspondence between him and the President, but he stands on the courtesy of the transaction, and refers the people to the President.

These are facts which we have gleaned from a source known to be friendly to Mr. CHASE.

The *Evening Post*, a paper also known to be friendly to the ex-Secretary, states that Mr. FIELD, the gentleman named by Mr. CHASE for the office of Sub-Treasurer at New York, was recommended to the President by a large number of the most prominent merchants and public men of that State, and that the entire Union delegation from New York, except one of the Senators, joined in the request for his nomination; that the President declined to acquiesce, and insisted upon an appointment which Mr. CHASE could not approve, and that Mr. CHASE being unwilling to make the Assistant Treasurership a merely political appointment, felt bound to retire.

Are We Doing Our Duty?

In Philadelphia and other parts of the State, there is much activity in response to the proclamations of the Governor for short-term men to drive the invader from our State and to defend the National Capital. But we are sorry to say that here but little has been done, though we trust the praiseworthy efforts about to be made will not only make up for lost time, but place Pittsburgh where she ever has been, in the front rank.

It should be enough for us to know that the invader is on our soil, ravaging our towns and villages, threatening to lay waste whole districts. Other States having been called on to help to drive him back, we ourselves ought to be foremost in measures of defense—first in the field, and greatest in numbers. When we consider that if he is permitted to gain a foothold on our soil, our own city, always an object provoking the enmity of the rebels, will become the object against which they will manifest their hate, there should be no holding back, but a readiness shown in acts, to do our part. State pride alone—to say nothing of the property at stake, ought to be enough to awaken the proper spirit and produce the right action.

We know that our citizens are not wanting in patriotism or courage; nor do we believe there is a disposition to wait till the invader is at their very doors before acting. If there has been a seeming absence of the proper spirit, we believe to other causes it should be attributed. Pittsburgh from the first, has stood foremost in assisting the government and in all good works for the army. She will not relax at the moment our State calls for defenders. Let there be a prompt rallying in her defense, and for our own security.

IT is suggested that while the British-rebels are raising money to purchase SEMMES a sword in the place of the one he dropped into the sea, the merchants of New York should make some honorable acknowledgement to the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*. We would suggest that the testimonial be not confined to New York city. There are other cities that would be glad to join, especially in some substantial reward to the gallant fellows who were wounded,

Will England Give Up the Pirates?

It is to be presumed that no time will be lost by our Government in making a suitable demand on the British Government for the surrender of SEMMES and his fellows of the late *Alabama*. Public sentiment in this country, so far as it has been expressed, is unanimous that this ought to be done, and with as little delay as possible. It is scarcely probable that our distinguished and very able Secretary of State needs to be prompted in a case like this—a case, we think, affording a fine opportunity to return some of the compliments extended to him and this country during the MASON and SLIDELL controversy.

There is something peculiarly aggravating in the insulting proposition, openly made in England, to put SEMMES afloat again in another *Alabama*. It shows the strength of the feeling in favor of the rebels and against the Federal Government. Considering what the British-rebels have done, it is not stretching the matter to suppose that, if not interfered with, they will give SEMMES another ship, to prey upon our commerce. The case, therefore, calls for prompt action. It is in this view of it that the New York *Post* trusts "that before this our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, has made a formal demand upon the British Government for the surrender of these men, and that the demand will be promptly acceded to."

If this claim is not allowed, continues the *Post*, "and if SEMMES in consequence is soon 'afloat on a new Alabama,' we trust that Mr. ADAMS will demand his passports, without even waiting for instructions from home; and that within a week from that time the *Kearsarge* will be on her way to the Southern Ocean to sweep British commerce from those seas. Indiamen and Australian treasure-ships offer a tempting prize. Besides injuring the enemy, we can derive substantial benefits from our captures. We need not burn the vessels which we take. We have ports to which we can send our prizes. Moreover, the Tycoon of Japan and the Emperor of China have not closed their ports to our prizes. Russia has ports conveniently near. She has always been our friend, and has little cause to love England. We imagine that just in the present juncture her ports would not be closed against us."

Taking the Chances.

The Copperhead *Post* of this city, whose manners are as bad as its principles, gives utterance to the following:

When we talk of being "true to liberty," we mean the liberty of the citizens as secured by the constitution; and as regards negro slavery we leave that to take its chances, just like anything else in rebellion against the Constitution.

The South rebelled for slavery, and because the institution was its main-stay, the President issued his Proclamation of Freedom. As a war power, slavery has no more rights under the Constitution than a powder mill, a gun factory or a fort. Therefore, we declare frankly that we are not for permitting slavery to "take its chances."

But *is* the *Post* in favor of letting slavery take "its chances?" The record shows that it is not. Congress had before it a proposition to submit to the people, according to the Constitution, the question whether the institution should be abolished or continued. Every Democratic member but five voted in the negative; two-thirds being necessary, the resolution failed. This was the simple submission of the question—it was merely placing slavery just where it might "take its chances," but with the exceptions named, the Democrats voted in a body in the negative, because, simply, the "chances" were confessedly against it, and the *Post* sustained their action. Slavery has sought and received protection—unwilling to "take its chances. It is, however, "taking its chances" now with the fate of the rebellion, and no man can be indifferent to its fate any more than he can be indifferent to the fate of the rebellion itself. The *Post's* confession of indifference probably covers more ground than was intended, but not more than comports with the real sentiments of that journal.

Oil Excitement in Fayette County.

The recent discoveries of oil in Greene county, and the great excitement consequent thereupon, have led to the examination of oil indications in Fayette county. Quite a number of the citizens of Fayette have been to "Dunkard Creek," and observed the indications, aside from the actual possession of the oil, such as the peculiar appearance of the surface soil, the cropping out of rocks peculiar to oil formations—the relative position of the coal veins to the sluace, &c., &c., were induced, from their similarity to several points in Fayette, to lease some of the most available territory and commence a thorough investigation immediately. Brown's Run, a stream running through German township, and emptying into the Monongahela, above Davidson's Ferry, and the farm of John Fain, on Redstone Creek a few miles below Uniontown, seem to be the particular points of attraction. Two companies have been formed, one of which is now engaged in sinking a well, and the other will be ready to go into operation in a few days. The *Standard* says that the indications at these points are such as to almost insure success, oil and gas appearing in such quantities as to justify the conclusions that all that is needed to put Fayette on a par with her sister county in the oil trade is but to sink the shaft.

A Gold Mine on the James River.

On the James river, near City Point, there lived some years ago a miserly old lady, who sold fish, caught in the river by her son, in the Richmond market, at very remunerating prices. She hoarded all her gains, and when she died her relatives, who expected a windfall, were surprised to find that she had very little. The fact was singular, but still a fact. The house, the furniture of any, was burnt, and the strange circumstance of her poverty was unexplained until some of our soldiers began to dig around the two old chimney stacks, the sole remains of her comfortable mansion. The angle-worms round about them were temptingly sweet and large for catfish and eels. One day one of the diggers, like Izaak Walton struck a vein of gold and silver, which was confined to a common iron pot, which doubtless did good culinary service in its day. Here, secreted, was buried her property, which the soldiers disposed of so hurridly that it is hardly probable that its precise sum will ever be known.

There were eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, besides pieces of larger value, and quantities of silver coin. Some say that there was $20,000, and others not more than $1,000. At any rate, there was great scrambling, and no attempt at fair division, the finder being so astonished at his good luck that the spoils were gone before the second pair of hands closed. Her relations, if they ever hear of this circumstance will know now why the deluded old grandame seemed so poor.

Rebel Exhaustion.

A correspondent (in the army) of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "it was hard enough to believe the newspaper stories of their undying hatred for the Yankees, to look over our parapet at the cordial greeting. They each came up with an uproarious "how are you," seizing their captors by both hands, and shaking with the heartiness of the oldest and firmest friends. Each rebel offered both hands, and wanted to shake hands with the whole line. They even came by our dark less with a "how are you, boys,"—and they fairly shouted with pleasure when they got back to the rear, and indulged in some wholesome damning of the confederacy that must have been pretty galling at the time. They were all from Charleston, and their regiment was nearly every man captured or killed, the Captain commanding and all. They were rather a poor looking crowd, any way, and mighty dirty. Good bye to the "City Battalion" of Charleston:—it is "gone up." We remained two roasting days in the pits—a severe strain, for the bowels of earth "return the fire column's slow" I can tell you, with interest. Some of the men grew dizzy and faint with the dead, in spite of a shade rigged up of shelter tent on muskets.

The Call for the Militia in Philadelphia

The *Ledger* says that the Governor's call for militia, to proceed to Washington, is likely to receive a prompt response in Philadelphia. While it was doubtful whether the call would be issued, little was done in the way of recruiting, although the National Guards secured a large number of names of those willing to go in the event of a call. In June of last year, when Governor Curtin asked for 60,000 men to repel invasion, Philadelphia's quota was fixed at 7,718, and not less than 10,000 re ponded. The call is now for twelve thousand, or one-fifth of the number demanded last summer. This would make the quota of Philadelphia at this time 1,544, or less than two full regiments. But more than that number will respond for three months' service.

General Intelligence.

On Saturday night the extensive cooperage of Jones & Chapin, corner of Sixteenth street and Wentworth avenue, Chicago, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000.

A new fire and police alarm telegraph is now being erected in the city of Chicago. The success of this idea in New York, Philadelphia and Boston has been so abundant, and attended with such happy results, that it will doubtless be introduced into all our cities, in the course of a few years.

A woman named Mrs. Mary Jane Sullivan was murdered in Boston, on Monday night, by her husband's paramour, Rosanna Harriot.

The collections in the Third District of Massacusetts (Boston) for the year closing June 30, 1864, amounted to $2,073,332 37.

The Zenia, Ohio, *Torch Light*, says that the tobacco crop of Green county will be considerably less than last year. The weather and scarcity of labor are assigned as the cause.

The workmen in Burden's Iron Works, in West Troy, who have been suspended from employment for several weeks, owing to a demand for increase of pay, resumed work last Tuesday evening.

The *Lac La Belle* is the name of a new double-seven steamer (propeller) belonging to Robert Hanna & Co., of Cleveland, for the Cleveland, Detroit and Lake Superior Line. She is 225 feet long, breadth of beam 31 feet 7 inches, without guard; depth of hold, 13 feet, and tonnage, 872 tons.

On the night of the Fourth, Van Buskirk & Pickett's malt house, at Lansingburg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, about $50,000. Insured.

There is a tenement house in the city of New York, having sixty-eight rooms, eight by ten feet, containing seventy families of one hundred and forty-four adults, and one hundred and thirty-eight children, and forty-three cats.

On Monday between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, as the Troy and Boston train was being switched into line at the north end of the depot, one of the National Express Company's new green cars left the rails on the curve below the ruins of the old Sixth street Presbyterian Church, Troy. It was at the head of the train, the locomotive being at the other end. As it ran off, the forward truck was swung directly around, and the car ran into one of the little flag houses. The truck seemed to plow its way directly under this structure, lifting it "from its pins" and throwing it into the air like an earthquake. There was a big smash—the house, son of the flagman, named Wilcox. He was sustained astonished at his unceremonious "rise in the world," as he landed some distance from the flag house. The lad was not at all injured, although slightly scared.

Mrs. Bridget Brodie, residing in a shanty, corner of Massachusetts and Thirteenth streets, Buffalo, had her throat cut on Tuesday night, and her house afterward set on fire. Her son Bernard Brodie is suspected of the act, and the police are after him.

A boy, name unknown, while attempting to step on a slippery rock near Niagara Falls, on the Fourth, was swept into the abyss below. His body was not recovered.

Maximilian and suite had arrived in the city of Mexico, previous to the 15th ult., where, it is said, he had a very enthusiastic reception.

Col. Gadnier is reported to have defeated Rurcon Gallardo at the Cerro do San Gregoro, and the latter is said to have fled to the Piedra Gorda, and to have forty men killed, while Gadnier had only five wounded. General Donar on the 25th of May, reports that he has captured 200 horses belonging to the advance of Grago at Santa Ana Acatlan.

The quantity of water pumped by the several works of Philadelphia for June was 789,021,733 gallons, or about 26,360,721 gallons per day.

The bill which passed Congress on the subject of immigration provides for principal officers at Washington and New York city who shall make contracts for transportation, &c. Immigrants may pledge their wages for twelve months to repay expenses of immigration. Such advances, if recorded, may operate as a lien upon land thereafter occupied by them. Immigrants are not to be compelled to perform military duty. The commissioners of immigration may advance money to immigrants upon baggage, etc.

Personal.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that at about dusk on Monday evening, while Sec. Seward was riding along the avenue in his carriage, a rocket, carelessly fired, struck him over the right eye, but fortunately did not injure him seriously. The escape from the loss of his eye was a narrow one.

General Dembinski, the Polish patriot leader (a soldier of the French army under Napoleon the First, and Kossuth's commander-in-chief of the Hungarian revolutionary forces), has just been buried in Paris. He was eighty years of age.

"An Irish clergyman," in a letter to the Buffalo *Express*, says:—Donohue, of the Boston *Pilot*, avows himself the friend of the Irish—their beacon-light in the thick and gloomy atmosphere of anxiety and exile. My friends, the avowal costs him nothing. The proprietor of the Boston *Pilot*, deals with his own importance, would not cross the street in which he lives to confer a favor on an Irish emigrant. The patronage which he liberally bestows on the Irish, is an exhortation to make up 100,000 subscribers to his worthless journal, to buy the *best*, whether the book be valuable or not, for everything that comes from the press of Donohue must be transcendently fine; to donate to his pet causes pecuniary and other advantages, provided the speculator *liberally pays the printer*; to patronize quacks, whose merits are established only in its wordy columns. I have known invalids duped by their credulity in the honor of the Boston *Pilot* travel hundreds of miles; spend the last dollar of their purse, curse equally the quacks and the Boston *Pilot*, who equally victimized those stricken with sickness and poverty. If there be truth in Catholic theology, the profligate who has sanctioned and rewarded such deceits, is bound to make restitution to the persons thus injured, in person, if possible, otherwise, to some charitable institution.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says: Peter A. Sprigman, the oldest survivor of our pioneer merchants, died yesterday after a protacted illness, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. His career in mercantile business of a quarter of a century in this city during the active period of his life, was marked by rare enterprises, unflagging energy and exalted integrity. He was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, in 1786, and settled in Cincinnati in 1803.

Joshua Coffin, of Newbury, Mass., an antiquary of some note, died suddenly last week aged seventy-three years. He was graduated at Darmouth, and was at one time the school master of Whittier. He was one of the twelve persons who formed the first abolition society in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Magdaline Gregor, who recently died in Franklin county, was one hundred years and one month old. She counted nine children, thirty-one grand-children, thirty-seven great-grand-children, and six great-great-grand-children—making a total living posterity of one hundred and three, representing five generations.

A son of Rev. Mr. Gamble, of Philadelphia, had his nose entirely bitten off by a large dog with which he was playing on the 4th, at the house of Mr. Himes, near Lancaster Gap where the family of Mr. Gamble had gone to spend the summer vacation.

Gen. Grant sets at rest the calumnious report, relative to Gen. Meade, in a letter to a Boston gentleman, as follows:—"Gen. Meade on no occasion advised or counselled falling back toward, much less across the Rapidan. There has been no act or act of his from the beginning of this campaign which indicated even a belief on his part that such a step would ever become necessary. Such rumors as you speak of are entirely idle and without the shadow of foundation.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

"City Point, Na., June 22, 1864."

The Chicago *Tribune* says that Julia Winslow, formerly the favorite "drummer boy" of the 58th regiment Illinois volunteers, who while in that capacity had participated in several fierce engagements, bearing her part bravely and well, and who remained in the regiment until her sex was discovered, when she was sent home, has now turned out to be a prostitute.

The Rev. Dr. Brainerd, of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, was on Friday evening last presented with the sum of $1,400, and Mrs. Brainerd with a silver tea service, by the members of the church.

Among the rebel officers who have arrived at Port Royal to be placed under the fire of the Charleston forts as retaliation, are: Maj. Gen. Edward Johnston, captured at Wilderness, May 10, 1864; Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner, commanding Port Hudson, captured July 14, 1863; Brig. Gen. J. J. Archer, captured at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; Brig. Gen. George W. Stewart, captured at Wilderness, May 10, 1864; Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, captured in Randolph county, Kentucky, August 22, 1863.

The new—or rather the *amended*—Canadian Ministry is announced. Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, is to be President of the Executive Council, in the room of Hon. Isaac Buchanan, resigned; the Hon. Oliver Mowat to be Postmaster General, in the room of the Hon. M. H. Foley, resigned; and the Hon. William McDougall to be Provincial Secretary, in the room of Hon. John Simpson, resigned. Messrs. Brown, Mowat and McDougall are at the same time gazetted as members of the Executive Council. The ministry represents all the great interests, local as well as political, of Upper and Lower Canada.

The Hon. John A. Kasson, of Des Moines, Iowa, was, on Wednesday, nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention at Winterset.

The Michigan Republican State Convention, in session at Detroit, on Thursday, nominated Henry H. Crapo for Governor and John Owen for State Treasurer.

THAT SEMMES will be delivered up to the United States, remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, is another improbability. If any demand is made for his rendition upon the British Government, he will no doubt be sent to France. GARIBALDI was pushed out of England to avoid trouble with the French Emperor; SEMMES may be asked to end his visit, to prevent a disagreeable discussion with Mr. SEWARD.

THE PULPIT.

OUR SAVIOR'S LESSON OF TRUST.

A SERMON

PREACHED BY REV. DR. LANSING,

Before the Universalist Congregation, Pittsburgh.

"Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not *much more* clothe you, O ye of little faith?"—*Matt.: 6th chap. 30th verse.*

The poetic beauty of this allusion in the text is worthy of remark. We seem to see the Saviour, as he instructs the people, pointing to the inimitable beauty and resplendent glory of nature's dress; noting the grasses, and plants and flowers as teachers of God's character, and testifying of his change'ess love, he clothes our spirits with the spotless robes of angelic purity. Casting his eye downward from this memorable mountain, Jesus notes the narrow vale and far reaching plain stretching out beyond, covered with luxuriant beds of lillies, reflecting all the gorgeous beauty and grace which they so richly possess, and taking up the suggestion of their presence, he says: "Consider the lillies of the field how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet I say unto you that even Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." The lillies took no care for their future welfare, ever expecting that God would provide, and they did not trust in vain.

This was the lesson of the flowers which Jesus learned and taught; it was the gorgeous beauty and abundance which these objects wore—compared with which the most luxuriant king was meanly costumed—that bespoke the lavish expenditure of God's bounty even in the sustenance and the dress of the very plants and grasses of the field—the objects without intelligence or thought or soul; made to adorn the earth and breathe fragrant incence of gratitude to nature's God. And enforcing his comparison to the human, in this strain: Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven; if these plants, whose life and earthly being reaches at farthest but a few days, as the objects of the Heavenly Father's solicitude; objects which know no after life and have not been spoken into immortality then, O man, how much more shall that Heavenly Father clothe thee; how much more shall thy parent, who has enstamped his likeness upon thy soul care for thee; how much greater solicitude think'st thou the great Father exercises for his children; heirs of immortality, and candidates for a prospective heaven of eternal felicity!

The Saviour then exhorts his hearers to take no anxious thought for the future in regard to their physical well-being; feeling so great solicitude as not to be able to attend to the demands of religion and righteousness; but on the other hand they are to seek first the kingdom of his exalted charity, love and peace, and all temporal good should be added unto them. In enforcing the lesson, he announces the care of God as sufficing for every need, and points to that care as exhibited in elaborating and embellishing the grasses and the plants and clothing them in their garments of beauty.

The theme of discourse this morning shall be, *The lesson of trust which the Saviour urges.*

These words find an especial application in the solicitude for the comforts and physical need of food and raiment. There are always found some agriculturists who continually fret over unpropitious seasons; sometimes having professed premonitions of droughts or floods the season, according to their report, is always less favorable than the preceding one; they are generally expecting one-half or two thirds of a crop only; and to all intents and purposes a few more years of decrease in the arithmetical ratio of their rule would surely bring famine and starvation. But still the world goes on, and corn and wheat are bursting granaries and filling the hulls of vessels which speed, like white-winged birds, across old ocean from continent to continent to find those who are in need; and busy looms are flooding the markets with cloths and fabrics in abundance to protect our bodies from the elements, and adorn and beautify in accordance with the demands of our taste and our civilization.

So I say there are, and have ever been, classes of individuals whose continual tendency of action has been marked by a proneness to distrust, and anticipate evil. There were such individuals in our Savior's time, and there are such in the present character. When our present war broke out, or was inaugurated, individuals there were who affected to believe that the struggle must continue for years, and that the land be bloody, until the continent was well nigh depopulated, those who were left only being able to associate themselves under a monarchial government at last. Such individuals are little to be commended in the lesson before us. There are multitudes of men and women who carry this distrust and evil foreboding into every department of life and make themselves miserable and all around them more or less unhappy by their unfortunate and generally ill-founded fears. If we take the right stand point and use the right medium for our observations we shall always find compensations for seeming evils and loss es; often such compensations as far outbalweigh the real disaster. The agriculturalist complains of a drought, but the variety of fruits and cereal grains which he cultures present many orders that, if properly cared for, will yield larger increase under those circumstances than with a proportion of moisture; but the failure of his grass is more close, and what is diminished in bulk is much compensated for in quality, and there are throughout the whole domain of nature's products some powers for our taking up the lesson of the text at all times. The disasters of which people complain only affect a small district or at least a limited locality, and peace and health are given to the remainder of earth's inhabitants. It is wise for us to view these things on a large scale and not to stand upon our own individual misfortune and grievances. The complaints of God has so ordered that if the crops are in any way lacking in one district of country, they are found in abundance elsewhere; and this arrangement in these things wisely gives us a necessity at times some lessons of dependence, and by interchange and sympathy of communities and nations cements together the family ties of brotherhood, and links each to each by golden chains of sympathy. We find more to bewail and fret over as we retire within the little circle of our own selfishness, part and, refuse to learn that God has more than one child to look after; flattering ourselves that the world was made for our special benefit, without reference to the needs of any other race, and has no claims upon us to rise above the individual to see the significance of God's dealings as affecting the mass of individuals.

Standing upon this broad and high ground we shall admire the wise and just arrangement of the Great Father, and see a harmony and beauty in the workings of his plans which more than ever calls for our trust, love and praise. The lesson of trust in the text is well timed, although men in their short-sighted ness may despair over their future, and see no relief from the present and positive embarrassments. It has a lesson for those times of chafing anxiety, when we think as we look at the world through the lenses of our particular moods, that it is altogether governed by chance, and that human diplomacy is the only sure resource, and men's sagacity can only find relief for our evils. I have hinted at the disposition elicited concerning the issues of our present war; the interests and the sacrifices involved are to many minds wholly evil, and malicious, and vain, without a compensation or a hope for and expected good; but in the light of the sentiment of the text, I cannot make any present fear and embarrassment or disappointment change the principle and set aside the great facts of God's sovereignty and unbounded rule; yet I must exclaim, in the midst of the thunders and lightnings of the storm, as well as under the sunshine from a calm shine sky, "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice, let the multitudes of the isles be glad." We can take care of God to never a ground of comfort, and when we read the text we should note the import of the last clause *much more*, and mark the emphasis which it suggests. The lesson itself reaches us in every circumstance of life and of experience; we all have times when we need its comfort, and cheer, and hope.

When we cast our eyes over the field of sanguinary strife, we remember that the present is our extremity as a nation and as individuals. Hear the cannon rattles and the smoke looms up in gloomy grandeur, and the air is choked with anxiety as the magnetic penman writes the issue and tells us the result; and we thank God that he yet holds in the hollow of his hand the destinies of those we love, and gives success to the arms that uphold the nation's honor. And as visions of bleeding husbands, brothers, lovers, children or friends float before us in the feverish sleepless of hot, we may turn to Jesus and hear the tender words of encouragement. If God taketh care for the objects of vegetable existence, doth he not much more care for the destiny of his own children? There is not a sparrow falls to the ground without your Father, and even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Yes, the tears and blood drops falling in the woods, and sorrows and death sighs of to-day are treasured up in the golden urn of a Father's remembrance, and when we are all summoned in the many mansioned home on high we shall learn that in it was best for us that we should have our faith thus tried; that we sh uld have the helmet of trust and faithfulness to finish our course here, and all holy virtues and Christian graces, that there are a multitude of indefinable ways in which the lesson of the text is needed for our good. In ministering to the varying and great interests in the prounets of the earth and the sea, and the interchange in commerce of the manufacture or the product of their communities and nations. A tempest upon the ocean, a frost or flood upon the land, may bring forth very earthly hope. And in the multifarious phases of life they are called upon continually to place all trust, and act upon venture in every advance movement for pecuniary advantage, or social and domestic change, so that from failures and disappointments, misplaced confidence or projects unwisely carried out; individuals become radically changed in their own possibilities, faltering in any act of faith demanded by their fellows, and to be placed on their fellows, and finally, as the natural culmination of all, distrusting their God and disbelieving him their enemy. There are multitudes of conditions, circumstances and experiences which drive the thought of trust from the human mind, and in the indefinable ways which each can best appreciate through their own experience or observation the holy ministry of trust is unappreciated, and individuals without the sustaining and hope it inspires, soon find themselves upon the retrograde and for the sentiment which Jesus urges carries with it still greater force, when we consider the fact that God is without change, and may ever abide the same by yesterday, to-day, and forever. I say the value of of the principle we are considering is largely increased when we add to it the fact that it is the command for us in it there are assurances to warrant every hope of good for all our future existence. In this we see a partial reply at least to the question, "If a man die shall he live again?" because God has made us for and continues us in existence to the highest possible condition of that existence and has made us with *longings* for immortality which his alleged character enables us to believe will be realized. The sentiment of the Saviour extends farther than God's care only for our physical need; since his grace which comes to light through Jesus *brings* us immortality as the gift of his mercy, and surrounds the immortal life with untold glory. Jesus told the Saducees enough to assure us of this when he described the condition of the dead, not the few dead, but all the dead. He says that they are then as the angels of God in Heaven, do not die any more and are all children of God being children of the resurrection. The tender solicitude which the text and context suggests is the heritage of every human soul; and with a God unchanging in love and love we may trust the issues of to-day, the hopes of to-morrow, and the entire future destiny of the human family. It is for us all to believe in the Father as the never-failing friend of man in all the conditions and circumstances of existence; the Saviour justifies our faith, nay more, he conjures us, and exhorts us to yield our unbounded trust to him "who doeth his own pleasure in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, with none to say what doest thou?" It is a great thing for the mariner to lay down his friend to die with these convictions heartily cherished; for the parent to give his child into the arms of death with the hope, yea, the knowledge, that the Father is more kind and solicitous over the welfare of the children of men than any earthly parent can be. Yes, go with this divine trust as a jewel of priceless value carried near your heart, ch ild of Jesus bids you, and all the arguments of the theologians like dross shall fall before it in reverence, and the falsehoods of men shall wither before it as from the gl

A Singular Occurrence.

The Rochester *Democrat* has the following very curious story of an event which took place in that neighborhood: "At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Waterman of the night police, was accosted by a well-dressed lady who solicited his protection. She was much agitated and appeared to be in a great terror. The officer took her to Mr. Cleminson's house, at the corner of Front and Market streets, where she was provided with ever necessary comfort. She stated that she was a Canadian, and that her name was Mrs. Charles Manson, her husband being the son of Capt. Manson of the British Navy, who was employed in one of the expeditions made to the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin.

She says that Mr. Manson treated her badly and that about two years ago she was compelled to leave him and return to her friends. She had one child, a daughter, whom she took with her. Having some skill in painting she recently went into the photograph business with two men named McPherson and McDonald, and about three weeks since the party established themselves in Palmyra, Wayne county. Mrs. Manson says that her husband has been constantly following her and seeking to entrap her into his power, and she appears to be in great fear of him. It is said that there is money in the case, and that she is entitled to the income from a considerable fund which is deposited for her benefit, but that she cannot draw the principal until several years have elapsed.

About ten days ago, according to her story, an attempt was made by two unknown men to carry her away from Palmyra, but it failed. On Wednesday evening, however, as she was walking in the street, she was suddenly seized, gagged, and carried to a boat, where she was kept for a time, and then placed in a buggy with two men, who drove to this city and took her into an unoccupied building. Here she was forcibly compelled to inhale chloroform, and after her abductors had stupefied her sufficiently, as they thought, they left the house, one of them remarking that she would be safe until they returned.

Her consciousness was not gone, however, and by making an effort she was enabled to get out of a window and escape. After wandering about for a time she discovered a church, and soon after met a boy of whom she inquired as to the locality. He said the church was St. Mary's, and that she was then on Court street. At length she met officer Waterman who took charge of of her, as above stated. In the course of yesterday afternoon Mr. McPherson, one of the men with whom she was in business at Palmyra, came to the city and found her at Mrs. Cleminson's. His story corroborates with told by Mrs. Manson, as far as it goes, and she placed herself under his protection. She is an intelligent appearing woman, but when we saw her she appeared to be laboring under excessive nervous excitement, almost amounting to aberration of mind.

Commercial Intercourse with the Insurrectionary States.

The act in addition to the several laws concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, which has just become a law, provides that in addition to the captured and abandoned property to be received, collected and disposed of by the Treasury Agents shall take care of, for periods not exceeding twelve months, the abandoned lands, houses and tenements within the prescribed districts, and shall also provide means or otherwise for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of the National military occupation within the insurrectionary States, formerly held as slaves, who are or shall become free; property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion. The money realised, after satisfying all proper expenses, is to be paid into the Treasury.

No property seized or taken upon any of the inland waters of the United States by our naval forces, is to be regarded as a maritime prize, but all property so seized is to be promptly delivered to the proper officers of the courts. It is made lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to authorise agents to purchase for the United States any products of States declared in insurrection, at such places as shall be designated by him, and at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller. The property to be sold at such places as shall be designatad by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the United States.

No goods shall be taken into a State declared in insurrection, or transported thereto, excepting to and from such places, and to such monthly amounts as shall have been previously agreed upon in writing by the Commanding General of the Department in which places are situated, and an officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. All officers and privates of the army and navy are prohibited from buying, selling, trading, or in any way dealing in the descriptions of property mentioned in this act, or from being indirectly concerned in the profits. Offences of this kind are to be regarded and punished as felonies.

Brainwork and Longevity.

The philosophers ought to have length of days for their portion, seeing how their pursuits ought to elevate them above the disturbances of life. And such is, in fact, the operation of life, by which their faculties are furnished with constant entertainments on subjects which would seem to lie outside the range of uneasy passions, while creating or exciting the noblest moral emotion. And an unusual amount of healthy longevity is, in fact, found among philosophers—whether mathematicians, naturalists, or speculative students. Such things have been heard of as strife in those serene fields of thought; such sights have been seen as faces furrowed, and wild restlessness, or working with passion; but the old age of many philosophers is, at this moment, an honor to their vocation.

Peter Barlow was, when he lately died at 85, the same Peter Barlow that he had been to two generations of friends and decipies. Sir David Brewster is still active and occupied in the same age. The late Mr. Tooke did not puzz e his brain about the currency too much to be still up to the subject at 86. Sir Roderick Murchison is past 70, and so is Sir J. Herschel. Literature ought to have the same operation as science; but it seems to have more room for agitations and anxieties, except in the case of authors who live in and with their works, except from self-regard. Jacob Grimm was a very perfect example of the philosophic serenity which a literary career can yield; and he lived to 78.

There is something remarkable in the longevity of literary women in modern times, even if we look not beyond our own country. Mrs. Piozzi and Mrs. Delaney perhaps scarcely enter within the conditions; and the still lamented Jane Austen was under an early doom from consumption; but Miss Edgeworth was above 80 when she died; Joanna and Agnes Baille were older still; and Mrs. Trollope died the other day at 84. The artists who have departed lately have been old Bolt, who was 87, and Vernet, 74. Our Mulready was 77, and Cockerell, the architect, was 73.

COMPRESSED AIR AS A MOTIVE POWER.—The London *Mechanical Magazine*, in an article devoted to the transmission of mechanical power, speaks as follows of the practicability of using compressed air:

"The compression of air, however, answers far better mechanical purposes than its attenuation Not only is the power to be obtained from a given diameter of piston, and size of main, greater, by far, but certain sources of waste by leakage are almost wholly obviated. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless practically true, that air at the ordinary pressure will leak into a vacuum far more rapidly than compressed air will leak into the atmosphere. The fact has been accounted for in various ways, never quite satisfactorily. The fact is there, however, and one fact is worth a great deal of theory. Compressed air bids fair to lighten the miner of half his tools. Coal cutting machinery has made rapid strides towards perfection within the last year and a half, and little difficulty is found in transmitting any requisite amount of power to the innermost recesses of a mine through flexible piping. In the formation of tunnels, not less than in mines, does the use of compressed air promise to effect a revolution. We may site the Mount Cenis tunnel as an example."

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—A soldier in Crooks' command of Gen. Hunter's army, writing from Charleston, West Va., since the return of the army to that point, says:

"The impression on my mind about the rebellion is that the rebels are now using their last man, last dollar and last ioat of bread. There is absolutely nothing in reserve. If Beauregard now they go up suddenly and surely. We could see this every where. The last card is now being played, and if lost, all is lost for them. I do hope our people will stand by, no matter what happens to Grant or any body else. A little perseverance is bound to win the day. All rebels want to end the war now. They prefer subjugation to another year of war.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to Get Out of Order.

Warranted with or without Cog-Wheels.

IT TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

☞ Sample Wringer sent, express paid on the receipt of price.

Energetic agents can make from three to ten dollars per day.

No. 1, $6.50. No. 1, $7.50. No. F, $8.50. No. A, $9.50. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 18 Platt street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

S. C. NORTHROP, Agent,

jy2-3m 77 Wood street.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one;

That a simple machine should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulaters are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, try the Putnam Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co.,

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Cleveland Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing trade enables me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Rockman street, New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most. HON. HORACE GREELEY.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than fifty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, for five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT INDUCEMENTS, it is believed, as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES on which interest is payable in gold, on the 2d day of March, 1864, was $768,865,600. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,997,124, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

THESE BONDS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN SUMS FROM $50 UP TO ANY MAGNITUDE, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.

They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED in currency by the

1st National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

3d National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public Money, and all

Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

je25-ow

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 8, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied Brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 150, with a choice selection of grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. jy2-2w

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 40 Colwell street, a well finished 2 story house, in a quiet and retired place, yet easy of access by street cars on Pennsylvania avenue, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 9th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms, with early possession.

Apply to S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. R. KENNEDY, Diamond Street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 900 feet and fronting on Lincoln street 208 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics st. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, nail factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,

June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. A plenitude of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. apls-tf

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

my3:tf **47 Wood Street.**

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,

Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or

THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,

Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,700 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the restoration of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had from agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,

je20-om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE

NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. This House is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

JOBBERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,

WATCH MATERIALS,

TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.

Agents for the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.

☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.

56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.

ly25

JAMES DAIN.....JAMES K. DAIN.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE, 410 PENN street,

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

Omnibuses and Carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Parties at short notice, and reasonable rates. Stable open day and night. ap28

POINT LACE COLLARS, and Sets Point Lace Handkerchiefs—the finest goods in the market—at

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

77 & 79 Market street,

jy1

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior wine in store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING.

mh31

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom.,..6:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r..12:20 p m
Thro Mail.....2:00 p m	Philadelphia Ex's..11:50 p m
Thro Express....4:25 p m	Fast Line.....12:30 a m
Fast Line.....8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....12:20 a m
John'n Accm'n...3:00 p m	Johnstown Accm..10:05 a m
1st Wall Station..6:30 a m	1st Wall Station..8:15 a m
2d do ...11:40 a m	2d do ...8:35 a m
3d do ...3:50 p m	3d do ...1:55 p m
4th do ...6:00 p m	4th do ...3:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line.....1:00 a m	Chicago Express...2:20 a m
Express.....1:10 p m	Phila.....2:10 p m
Mail Train.....6:30 a m	Chi'll .....7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail.....1:05 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Al.anee Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 r. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:55 a m	Mail.....6:00 p m
Express.....3:40 p m	Express.....9:30 a m
1st McK'sport..5:00 p m	1st McK'sport..9:30 a m
2d " ..6:15 p m	2d " ..2:05 p m
Port Perry.....7:00 a m	Port Perry.....8:50 a m
Braddock's.....4:15 p m	Braddock's.....7:50 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....7:00 a. m.	Mail.....9:00 p. m.
Express.....4:30 p. m.	Express.....9:35 a. m.
Accommodation..3:00 p. m.	Accommodation..7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....6:10 a. m.	Mail.....3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express..8:05 p. m.
do ...1:45 p. m.	do do ...2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation..10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.....3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland.....1:45 a. m.	
do ...1:45 p. m.	

☞ The Exchange Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.

A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
G. Helmbold.....36 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.

C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.

D First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens'' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.

S. Dalzell.....122 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.

Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.

James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.

C. B. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co .....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.....18 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr.....9 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.

James Brown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co .....39 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....120 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st
Chas. H. Kasper.....corner Penn and Cherry sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....& 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Emery & Co.,Grove near st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley.....78 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....101 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....12 First street.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....59 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....81 Third street,
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport
Union.....Pittsburgh
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....17 and 19 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.

H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co .....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....47 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....86 Water st.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.

Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Rodgers.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam.....58 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....83 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....140 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.

John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street
W. H. McGee.....59 St. Clair street

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.

Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.

Ardesco Oil company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....81 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....22 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....30 Third st.

Opticians.

C. F. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....128 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeHoletta.....81 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

Bryan & Hyde.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Lee.....58 Smithfield street.
Frank Wilbert.....82 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Buschbaum.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....127 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....47 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strauss.....39 Diamond alley.
H. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.

R. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Bro.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi .....Third st.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....96and 98 Third street.

Vitriol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbaugh & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.

J. Seiforth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,

se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Supercharging Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS.

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe9:ly

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Work in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

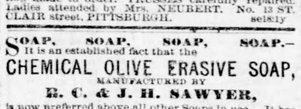
CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

W. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

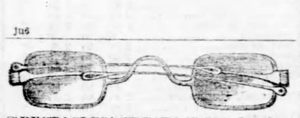
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE who cannot see. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebbles can be got only at one place, No. 54 Fifth street.

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at one place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—

The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Cripples can be displayed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and, when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. ap8-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machine for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se15:ly

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—

It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

R. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and may be confidently warranted free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, cheapest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to the soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found eminently adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.

ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.

M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.

Headquarters General Pennsylvania Division, United States Army.

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying

City Intelligence.

The Duty of Men of Means.

We, in common with all good and loyal citizens, had hoped that the last call for men would be a final one; but it seems that we were mistaken, and that the accursed rebellion is too strong that one more demand upon the loyal States is yet necessary to bring it tottering about the heads of its architects in ruin. In view, then, of what *may* come, every one should prepare. Those who cannot go must send others in their places; and it is a happy plan of the Provost General to provide for substitutes in advance. Each American patriot, young or old, able-bodied or exempt, male or female, may be represented in the army. They can serve without shouldering a musket, and in the history of this war their names will be handed down on the honorable record that the present will transmit to the future. To accomplish all this, it is only necessary to send a substitute now. Every one who possesses the means and this patriotic disposition, can place a man in the army. He occupies the place of the person sending him, and on his "escutcheon" will be emblazoned what is known as "honors." Already, in New York and other large cities, the plan has met with great favor. It has been the means of placing several hundred soldiers in the army, before a man has been really called for. Every recruit thus enrolled "tallies one" upon the credit of the locality in which he principle resides, and also adds a unit to the great army of the Union, at a time when reinforcements are most needed.

Citizens of Pittsburgh, men of means and influence, will you not set the ball in motion, and begin with the ninth ward from Allegheny county? There are now time and opportunities, for the procurement of men—soon the work of recruiting will be conducted amid haste and excitement. For a few paltry dollars your duty to your country can be thus discharged, and you will have done something for a government which has done so much for you. Already, equal to our "solid men," who, by reason of age or bodily weakness, are technically exempt. Will not *you* act as leaders in this patriotic work? If possible, will you not send more than one man—send as many as your means will permit. There could not be a better investment. Carefully inspect the man who is to represent you—see that he is one who will "take your part" creditably—not merely one who will satisfy the Provost-Marshal and "pass the surgeon." Let our people wake up in this matter.

Early Store Closing.

For some time past there has been a movement on foot in this city and Allegheny looking to the early closing of stores, and has been a partial success. A movement having the same object in view has just been consummated in Troy, N. Y., referring to which one of the journals remarks—and the remark is applicable here—that this is a blissful state of facts for dealers and assistants whose business hours have been thus far like "linked sweetness long drawn out." By a spirit of rivalry and competition, stores have been kept open far later than there was "any money in it." The profits of a transient customer at a late hour have not begun to pay for the intervening gas bill; but while each trade made it a rule to keep open until 10 or 11 o'clock, no individual dealer has dared to be solitary and alone in the early closing movement. Now that the call from labor to refreshment at 8 o'clock becomes a matter of agreement, and each man signer is bound to maintain or forfeit his reputation as an honorable merchant, "home" will supersede "the store" at a reasonable hour.

The halcyon days for the world of clerkdom have come, and evening is to be a season of recreation, instead of labor, for that overworked and unappreciated community who hold forth by day and by night, both, in our stores. Of course, under the new arrangement, the amount of mental improvement which may be expected of the clerks released so early from business, will be immense. The hours from 8 o'clock until midnight will undoubtedly be devoted by most of the lucky fellows to the acquisition of the dead languages, sculpture, music, painting and other "fine arts," together with the perusal of Shakspeare, Milton and the good book. They are expected to attend all the classical conventions, Association lectures, debates and other edifying entertainments. Particular attention will be paid to "escort duty" towards their wives and sisters, without regard to other ladies. Thus it will be seen what a happy prospect is opened to the clerks by the "early-closing movement," when this evening becomes one of the institutions of the town.

But, notwithstanding the fact that all admit the justness and expediency of early closing, there are some who still persist in burning gas to catch a penny, whose habits of "staying up late o' nights" are so deeply rooted that they cannot for the life of them, conform to the new order of things. It is whispered that the unimpassioned events have it in contemplation to assemble some of these pleasant evenings and march in procession to the stores of those who will not come into the measure, and inaugurate the ceremonies of "speeding the and then "shutting up." Should the affair come off as per programme, it will be a "gay and festive" inauguration.

Western Pennsylvania to Furnish 4,000 Men for 100 Days.

Captain Moorhead, Mustering Officer for this district, has received a telegram that the quota of Western Pennsylvania, under the requisition of the President upon the Governor of Pennsylvania for twelve thousand men, will be about four thousand. This number must be raised, and *raised at once*, not only to protect the State from invasion and help to crush the rebellion, but to save us from a *State draft*. For be it known that if our people fail to respond to the call of Governor Curtin for men to meet the requisition upon the State by the President, he will be compelled to resort to a State draft to procure them. Let our people reflect upon this and resolve to act.

But there need be no draft, either State or national, if our people will heed the call of Mayor Lowry, in another column. This call has been issued in pursuance of the suggestions contained in the following dispatch received from Major General Couch:

HARRISBURG, July 8, 1030 A. M.

To Hon. James Lowry, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

I deem it of just importance that you use your official influence, at once, to raise men under the recent calls of the Governor Curtin.

D. N. COUCH, Maj.-Gen.

In response to this dispatch, and in pursuance of the call of the Governor, dated four days ago, Mayor Lowry has issued a proclamation for a public meeting, to be held this forenoon, for the purpose of taking immediate steps to organize a regiment of infantry for the defence of the border. Hence it is for the people to say whether they will respond, promptly and by thousands, or whether they will stand by supinely and look on, thus inviting and compelling the Governor to resort to a State draft. For the honor of Western Pennsylvania, let there be no halting between duty and danger, but throw aside every other consideration but the salvation of the country, let there be such a rush to arms as will eclipse even the early days of the rebellion.

The Regatta

The Boston *Traveller*, in speaking of the amusements and incidents of the Fourth in that city, says: One of the chief and most attractive feature of the day was the regatta, which took place at noon. Thousands crowded the Milldam side of Charles river, and the interest manifested fully equalled any previous occasion. There was a large number of entries for the designated race, and though neither Ward nor Hammill were present, nor others of scalling fame, there still would have been a fine display if the water had not proved so extremely unfavorable. The wind prevailing caused quite a tempest and unfortunately caused the swamping of several boats. The first race was for four-oared boats, with two prizes—one hundred dollars to the winner and fifty to the second. Distance two miles. There were nine entries originally announced, but four boats only engaged in the race. Their names, the names of those who pulled them, the order in which they reached the goal, and the time made, are as follows: 1st, Emma Lovett, by J. H. Bradford, of New York, 20.05; 2d, Fredship, by Thomas Doyle, of Boston, 20.32½; 3d, Eastern, by E. Harrington, of Boston, 21.15; 4th, Louise, by John Tyler, Jr., of Boston. The Emma Lovett led throughout the race, and won easily. A number of these matches came off during the day. Send a few of your Boston scullers out in this direction if they wish to have their muscle thoroughly tested.

Trial for Wife Murder.

The good people of Lowellville, Mahoning county, Ohio, were terribly exercised last week about the alleged murder of a woman by her inhuman husband beating her brains out with a stone. On Saturday last the matter was investigated, when the following facts were elicited: Edward Edwards, a Welshman, a laboring man, over sixty years of age, was married to an Irishwoman of about the same age, in April last. They had not lived pleasantly together. They attended a picnic near there about two weeks since. After the picnic they quarrelled, and she threw stones at him, the last one hitting him in the back; he picked up the stone and threw it back at her. It struck her on the top of the head, she being in a stooping position, with her head towards him. She did not speak after the stroke, and soon after walked a mile. Nine days after the quarrel a physician was called in, who looked at her head, but saw no fracture of the skull. She died on the seventh day after the injury, and was buried the day following her death. No post mortem examination was held. On last Friday, the day after the funeral, the husband was arrested for the murder. On the trial the charges of murder and manslaughter were abandoned, and the accused was held to bail for assault and battery, in the sum of two hundred dollars, for his appearance at the next Court of Common Pleas.

Highway Robbery.

A bold highway robbery was perpetrated yesterday morning, the facts as related to us being as follows: A man named Hare appeared before the Mayor, and made oath charging Peter McGlowry with highway robbery. The accused, it is alleged, met with the prosecutor and took him to a house where he made him drunk. While in that state, the parties left the house, and when in a lonesome place in the Seventh Ward, he struck him with a bludgeon on the arm, and afterwards on the mouth, breaking his teeth, and joining him insensible to the ground. He then, in this state, took from him that of five dollars in gold money, with which he decamped. He was subsequently arrested by the Mayor's police, and is now in jail awaiting trial. The injured party is receiving from the effects of the ill treatment he received. His arm is paralyzed, and his teeth broken. McGlowry made a hasty exit in the war, but deserted, and being a minor, was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus* was effected. Since then he has been running around loose, and given a great deal of trouble to the police.

Dr. Pike and Green's Minstrels—Numerous mammoth posters about the city inform us that the New Orleans Minstrels will perform in the Theatre for six evenings, commencing Monday evening, July 11.

Gen. Herron and the Sanitary Fair.

F. R. Brunot, Esq., yesterday received the subjoined letter from Maj.-Gen. Frank Herron, enclosing a contribution to our Sanitary Fair. It is a modest, patriotic note, and compliments the Sanitary Commission highly:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE, BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, June 15, 1864.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find $50 which please add to the fund of your third $50 which please add to the fund of your Fair. While it will be impossible for me to be present, I need hardly say that you have my hearty sympathy in this movement, as you hearty sympathy in this movement, as you should have of every loyal heart in the country. Could the contributors to the Sanitary Fairs know the amount of good they are doing and the amount of suffering they prevent, their exertions and contributions would be doubled. Wishing you every success,

I am, truly, your friend,
F. J. HERRON, Maj.-General.

Convalescent—We are pleased to learn that our well known fellow-citizen, Andrew Fulton, who has been confined to his room by sickness for the past nine months, has so far recovered as to be able to ride in his carriage from his residence to his place of business. Mr. Fulton is well and widely known. There is not a church spire in the west reaching heavenward, but contains a bell of his casting to summon the people to worship, a steamboat plying upon the western waters but carries a bell upon her forecastle, a workshop that does not have one to inform the men of the hour of noon and warn them of the time to resume their labors, or a boarding house that does not one of Fulton's bells with which to wake drowsy boarders in the morning. May Andy soon recover, and long may he live to ring his fame by means of his unrivalled bells through the country from its centre to its circumference.

Substitutes—A Charge of Swindling.—A serious charge has been preferred against officers Gabby and Wills, of the Allegheny police, it being alleged that they conspired to swindle a colored man out of a portion—some $30—of the money he was to receive as a substitute. As the facts now stand things look rather badly for the officers, but we understand they have a defense to make at the proper time. When they do so, we shall have a word to say. Let them, however, do so without delay, else the public will be apt to form conclusions unfavorable to their immaculate honesty.

Written for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WELCOME TO THE SIXTY-SECOND.

Gallant soldiers! home ye come,
Proudly marching to the drums—
Not as erewhile ye have marched
O'er Virginia, burning, parched,
Answering to the stirring charge,
Rushing 'gallant to the marge
Of the foreman's line,
Like Achilles divine,
When of old he made the hosts of Priam reel.
And dragged the mighty Hector at his wheel.

Smiles greet you!
Joy meet you!
Welcome, welcome home!

Bright maidens sing,
Hearty lads ring
The fame-giving laurel; to-day
We'll crown our gallant sons with bay!
Children of the halcyon hours
Strew their homeward path with flowers.
Gallants, who met our country's foes!
Pluck for them the beauteous rose,
Gladly swell out the patriot's strain,
Music fall as heavenly rain,
On their delighted ears;
Late they've heard but wild cheers
Ringing 'mid the battle's gloom,
And the loud cannon's boom.

Smiles greet them!
Joy meet them!
Welcome them, welcome them home.

ALLEGHENY, July 7, 1864.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.

Money active and firm at 7@8; sterling at 200@209. Currency—Gold opened at 276¼, closing heavy at 283@284. Government Stocks—5-20s coupons at 103@104; 7-30s, October and April, 105. Stocks dull and easier.

Ft. Wayne	112¾	Hudson	120¼
R. I. & P. du Chein	98	Reading	137¼
R. I. & P. com	112	M. C.	109¼
N. W.	51¼	M. S.	92½
do pfd	87¼	N. Y. C.	134⅝
Ill. Scrip	103¼	C. & M. Cor	50½
Erie	114	Tenn. 6s	56

New York Market.

NEW YORK, JULY 8.

COTTON—1 cent better at $1 65 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western 20@25c better, at $11 50@11 75 for Extra State; $11 50@12 25 for Extra H O, and $12 30@13 25 for trade brands, market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower at $1 70@1 75 for State and $1 74@1 76 for Western, closing heavy and with rumors of sales considerably under these quotations for cash to-day.

WHEAT—2@3c better, with sales of Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, and $2 58@2 67 for Winter Red Western.

RYE—Scarce and firm at $1 90.

CORN—Active and 3c higher, at $1 63@1 65 for new mixed Western, with the market closing black.

OATS—A shade firmer and more active at 99c @$1 for Western.

COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.

SUGAR—Firm.

MOLASSES—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude very firm, at 56c, Refined in bond, firm but quiet at 95@98c.

WOOL—Generally quiet, owing to stringency in the money market.

PORK—Opened higher, but closed dull and easier, at $42 for mess and $46@46 75 for new do, closing at inside prices.

BEEF—Quiet but firm, at 16@18 for C mess, and 9@10 for C prime; 20@25 for repacked mess.

CUT MEATS—Firmer.

BACON SIDES—Dull and nominal.

LARD—Active and higher, at 20@21c.

BUTTER—In fair request and firmer, at 33@39c for Ohio, and 37@41 for State.

CHEESE—Active and firmer, at 18@23c per pound.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 8.

FLOUR opened active, with sales of Superfine at $9.40 and Extra at $9.75, but closed quiet at $9.50@9.60 for Extra, and $9.35 for Superfine.

WHEAT quiet and rather easier at the close; red $2.20@2.25 and white $2.30, which rate 1200 bushels prime Kentucky sold.

CORN dull for ear but in good demand for shelled at $1.10.

OATS steady at 82@83.

RYE dull at $1.50@1.51.

WHISKY dull at $1.70.

Nothing transpiring in Provisions.

LARD—Pork is firm at 42.

BULK MEATS and Bacon unsettled and prices irregular.

Nothing done in Lard; it is held at 19c.

SUGAR firmer and in good demand at 24@29c for raw.

COFFEE 44@49c.

NAILS advanced 50c per keg.

HAY dull at $18,20 for timothy.

GOLD 272@280.

SILVER 250@270.

EXCHANGE firm, at par.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

FLOUR—Market unsettled, and closed heavy; advanced; sales of 2,000 bbls. extra family at $11 @11 50, extra at $10 00, and State advanced 25c.

WHEAT—White advanced 5c., with sales at $2 60@2 70 and Red at $2 50.

CORN—Advancing; sales at $1 66@1 67c.

OATS—Advancing and firm at 92c.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled. Refined in bond at 85c., do free 95c.

WHISKY—Dull, with small sales at $1 80@1 86.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 8.

FLOUR—Firm and demand good; extra red winter, $11 25@11 75; double extra, $12@12 25; extra spring, $11@11 50.

WHEAT—Firmer; Milwaukee spring, No. 1, $2 30; amber winter, $2 38@2 45; No. 1 Chicago spring, $2 30.

CORN—Is better; $1 43@1 45 for No. 2.

OATS—Firm at 94c.

WHISKY—Dull and easier, at $1 73@1 74.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 8.

FLOUR firm at $12@12 25; spring $12 25, and $12 50 for red winter.

WHEAT firm; No. 2 spring held at $2 30; No. 1 do at $2 36; sales 300 bush Canada Club at $2 30; transactions restricted by the stringency in money.

CORN firm at $1 47 for No. 1.

CANAL FREIGHTS quiet.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

WHEAT—Firm. New scarce; southern white $2 80.

FLOUR—Advanced and excited. Howard St. sup. $10 25; Ohio extra $11.

CORN—Dull.

WHISKY—Firm but quiet at $1 84@1 85.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

General Agent, No 18 Fifth street.

DIED:

BLACK—On July 8th, 1864, at the residence of Rev. Samuel Wylie, of Fawn, Illinois, LIZZIE W. BLACK, aged 21 years, second daughter of Dr. Alex. and Margaret W. Black.

JULY 4th, 1864.

UNION FLAGS, all sizes;

MILITARY FLAGS;

ENGLISH BUNTING FLAGS

MUSLIN FLAGS;

SILK FLAGS;

PRINTED FLAGS on sticks.

Flags from 3 inches to 50 feet.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

PITTSBURGH FLAG MANUFACTORY,

and

PITTOCK'S News Depot,

opposite Postoffice.

jo39 JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se6

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	Offd	Asked	Sales	Divd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	71¾	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	70¼	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	89½	" 5
50	Allegheny	—	—	59½	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¼	" 5
50	M. & M.	—	—	60	" 4
50	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	—
50	Third National	110	—	—	—
50	First National, Ally	—	—	110	$6.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¼	" 4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
42	Western	—	—	53½	May $2.50
32	Monongahela	34	—	32	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	52	$4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	34	—
25	Allegheny	—	—	28¾	$3 60
25	People's	28	—	28¾	$4 00
50	Penna	—	—	33½	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	28¼	—
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	—
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	5
50	Merchants' Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31½	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	14	—
50	Penna Central	—	—	73¼	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	112¾	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	107½	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12¾	—
50	do (Interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	13	15¾	14¼	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	½
50	Allegheny Manchester	65	70	65	—
34	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens	—	—	96	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	—	8¾
25	Allegheny	—	—	83	$3 00
56	Birmingham	—	—	81¾	8 per ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	—	27	—
10	Artesian	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	7¾	—
10	Dalzell	—	—	8¾	—
	BONDS.				
82	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	$1 00	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	78¾	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	—
	do 6's	—	—	70	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
	do 20 morts	95	—	—	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	93	87
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	75	—

FRIDAY, July 8—P. M.

The heavy speculative movements in oil, flour, &c., have produced a very active money market. Our loan houses are fully prepared to extend facilities to almost any extent required, which encourages transactions, and immense profits are being realized every day by operators. Money being so abundant, rates do not advance with the increased demand, and there is no check to speculation.

—Eastern exchange is very brisk, rating from one-eighth to one-fourth premium. Heavy drafts for customers are frequently made at par.

—Bankable funds are moderately scarce—particularly greenbacks. The difference between currency and par funds is only ¼ to ⅜. Currency is becoming slightly scarce.

—Allegheny Gas Co. has announced a dividend of $3 per share—which, upon a par value of $25, is 12 per cent. for six months. This same company, on the 2d of last May, made a dividend of 4 per cent., which was $1 a share. This company is managed with great ability. It is in the best of hands—every department most economically conducted. The share owners may always expect large profits.

—The Allegheny Insurance Company has declared a dividend of $3 a share, which is equivalent to twelve per cent. on the par value. This company ranks among our safest and soundest insurance corporations.

—The "People's Insurance Company" announces a dividend of $4 on each share, which is equal to twenty per centum on the par value.

—The statements of the National Banks located here, exhibiting their condition on the first Monday of this month, shows them to be in a most prosperous state, and must prove to be very profitable to the stockholders.

—The first report of the Fourth National Bank of this city, gives a most flattering exhibit of its brief operations. It has only been doing business a little over a month, and this statement shows that it has made at the rate of thirty per cent. on her capital of $200,000. Her deposits foot up $175,000, and are daily increasing.

—The French Creek Oil Company announces a dividend for the month of June of one per cent. on the capital stock of $450,000, payable on and after the 15th inst. The property of this company consists of one hundred and seven acres, on which there is but one well producing. Two or three others are said to be under way.

—The New York loan market continues to work closely, and the rate is fully 7 per cent. The stringency is, however, less sharp and less general than for some days past. Among the temporary causes of this stringency is the hoarding of greenbacks by ignorant and timid persons, resident chiefly in the country. This circumstance, together with the speculation in produce, have recently made the current of legal tenders set strongly from New York to the country. Hence arises the scarcity of currency, which will soon be over. While it lasts, however, such a scarcity never fails to check the movements of capital, disturb the confidence of lenders, depress prices, and embarrass every section of the business community.

The Government will soon be in the market again as a borrower, and will give the preference by banks and other financial corporations throughout the country. The resources of the Treasury are first the $75,000,000 loans of 1861, and second, the $200,000,000 authorized by the Loan act of the recent session. The banks of New York, Pennsylvania, and indeed all the well established banking institutions of the country, are united in their disposition to render assistance to Mr. Fessenden, such as will make his duties comparatively easy. If he should indicate a desire to sell the balance of the loan of 1851, it could be placed at once with the banks at a handsome premium, and be paid for without violently disturbing the money market, or calling into use any new currency. Under the act of August 5, 1861, Congress gave the Treasury power to loan money borrowed of banks on deposit, to be paid out upon drafts, as in the case of the Sub-Treasury, or the present National banks. If the Secretary of the Treasury chooses to bring to his aid the old banking system of the country, he will enlist a cordial support which the Department has been without for a long time, to t s great disadvantage. The Government must be for a long time a borrower, and can find no more powerful allies at this moment than the State banks, which can, with little trouble, divert to the Treasury large sums now employed in speculations, dangerous to those engaged in them, and of serious injury to the Government. There are few cases where Government obligations cannot be filled by a credit upon the State banks, which still control the money of the Nation. All the Secretary has to do is to act under the law of Aug. 3, 1861, which enables him to make a National bank of every institution having the disposition to loan the Government money. The National banks cannot be made the efficient aids the Treasury needs, for a variety of reasons, which need not be stated. It is enough to say that they are a small minority of the banking interest, and in an unfriendly attitude toward the old banks. All bank people fully understand this, and realize the fact that while the two systems are in collision the Government loses most valuable services in its hour of need. What the Government wants is to borrow money, and that is the best and most patriotic system of banks which brings the most to the Treasury. No obstacle should be put in the way of any bank desiring to lend; but on the other hand, every inducement should be given them to make them the allies of the Treasury.

—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, referring to the fluctuations in the price of gold, says:

"Our business men are getting quite indifferent to the fluctuations in the gold market. They now view it as a matter of no more concern to the public at large than the fluctuations in the price of pork or lard. In the meantime the gold dealers are reaping a harvest of large profits, and their offices are constantly thronged by anxious enquirers and sellers. The brokers very frankly announce that they must have large profits to protect them against the loss which is sure to come hereafter by a sudden and heavy decline in the value of the stock on hand. It is rather provoking to a seller of gold at 250, to find that the next man who works his way up to the broker's counter buys the same lot at 270. But the customs of trade forbid any *private* transactions between buyers and sellers while on the broker's premises, and this rule is rarely violated in Wall street.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	This week.	Last week.		
Capital	$12,269,400	$13,279,813	Inc.	$ 10,413
Loans	42,057,758	40,918,009	Dec.	1,139,749
Specie	3,913,640	3,855,816	Dec.	7,340
Legal Ten'r.	12,870,775	11,408,873	Dec.	1,461,802
Due f'm Bks.	3,139,132	4,325,459	Inc.	1,186,327
Due to Bks.	6,544,068	6,255,462	Dec.	818,716
Deposits	39,122,815	37,945,305	Dec.	1,177,560
Circulation	2,091,470	2,054,258	Inc.	61,788

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the currant prices:

X Ale barrels	$0 00	X Ale half barrels	$4 50
XX do	0 00	XX do do	5 00
India do	11 00	India do do	5 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	4 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

July 9th, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ₱ lb	9 cts.	Soda	10 cts.
Butter	10	Sugar	13
Boston	10		

PITTSBURGH STOCK BOARD SALES.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, July 8, 1864.

Business was not very active yesterday. The market continued in a very unsettled state, dealers being undecided as to what figures they should demand. The weather continues excessively warm. Navigation remains suspended to all points except on the slackwater to Brownsville. The receipts of produce were light. The principal demand yesterday was for flour, which further advanced during the day, with plenty of buyers. Holders say their turn has come and they intend to make the most of it. The sales that came under our notice will be found below:

ASHES—The market was firm with a good demand for the various descriptions. Potash was steady at 12c. Pearls—further sales were reported at 12c.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was very firm with a further advance in all descriptions. The stock on hand at this time is not large. The sales to meet the wants of the local trade were moderate. Holders generally are not disposed to sell large parcels just at this time. Among the sales we note as follows: Extra Family—Sales of 250 barrels at $10 50@11 25; 100 barrels do at $10 50; 100 do do, $10. Red do at $10 25@11. Extra—Sales of 100 barrels at $9 50. Country lots of flour sold at a variety of prices, as per quality.

WHISKY—The market yesterday presented no change worth of notice, buyers and sellers and holders entirely indifferent in regard to disposing of their stock at the present figures. We quote nominally at $1 80@1 85 in bbl.

FEED—Prices rules high. Bran—sales in advance of the supply. Bran—sales of 2300 lbs at $1 45 per cwt. Middlings—sales 1 car load at $1 ₱ cwt.

GRAIN—The market was firm with a good demand; prices for most descriptions are advancing—a number of lots being disposed of on private terms. Wheat meets with ready sale both for White and Red. Corn was firm. The latter were disposed of, the terms were withheld. Oats were in steady demand; sales 450 bush, from store, at $1. Corn was firm but not very active; prices were nominal. Barley and Rye were unsettled, and we omit quotations.

HAY—The market was firm, with a further advance, as the demand was in advance of the supply. Sales 6 loads old, at the rate of $20 ₱ ton. New was held at $24@28. Baled was held at $33@34.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with a good local demand. The supply on hand is not large. Sales 40 boxes choice at 18c; 20 do at 17c.

LINSEED OIL—We note further sales at $1 65 ₱ gallon.

SOAP—Toilet has advanced to 27@30c ₱ lb.

BACON—The market continues firm with a good local demand. The stock in hand is not large, and is daily becoming less. The advance during the week was steady. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders—5,000 lbs at 15c. Sides—4,000 lbs ribbed at 16c. Plain Hams—3,000 lbs at 18c. Sugar-cured Hams—2,000 lbs at 22c.

BUTTER—The demand was only limited. Small sales were made at 23@24c per lb.

GROCERIES—The demand for local purposes was active. The stock on hand is not large. Holders were firm with regular sales at previous prices.

EGGS—Were in better demand. They would bring 25c.

LARD—The market remains firm with a moderate demand. Sales 10 bbls No. 1 at 18c.

SALT—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales of 275 bbls at $2 75, delivered.

RICE—Was unchanged. Sales 10 bbls Rangoon at 13c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has fallen off. Apples sold at 10@10½c; Peaches 18@19c as per quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, July 9, 1864.

The oil market remains firm with a good demand for both crude and refined. The heavy sales on Thursday carried the stock of crude out of the market, and more too, as some parcels that arrived yesterday were required to fill up the 2700 barrel lot. The receipts yesterday were larger than for some days previous, amounting to 1572 barrels. Our reports from Oil City represent the oil as being scarce and prices high. The prices at Oil City were $13 00 ₱ bbl, without the packages, and $15 00 packages included. The oil at most wells has been diminishing for sometime past. The principal ones on the McClintock Farm are pumping water and have been for some weeks. These wells are being put in complete order, when they are expected to produce the *oil article* as usual. The current rates were as follows:

Crude Oil—Was sold only to a moderate extent at 42½ packages included, and 42@42½c without packages. Amber oil, from the new wells in Green county, sold at 48½c, including the barrels.

Refined Oil—Was in good demand for present delivery and for August. The stock in the market is not large and is held principally by a few dealers. The various refineries will soon be in full blast. What will have been done on the market remains to be seen. The advance during the week was steady.

CRUDE OIL—The operations yesterday were limited for the want of reason, there being no stocks to operate with. Holders, of course, were firm. The sales were 75 bbls at 42c, bbls included; 75 bbls at 42½c, bbls included; 100 bbls without packages at 42½c, and 100 bbls at 42c.

REFINED OIL—Was more fancied. There was no difficulty in disposing of good round lots. We note as follows, 1,000 bbls bonded, for this month's delivery at buyers option, 48c; 1,000 bbls bonded, delivered in Philadelphia in August, 46c; 1,000 bbls delivered here during August, 46c; free oil on the Venango free oil, 5,000 bbls; free oil on spot, 50c.

RESIDUUM—Was enquired for. Sales of 50 bbls at 3½ ₱ bbl.

BENZOLE—Was not active. Sales of 50 bbls deodorized at 35c ₱ gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

R. Wren	435	H. McKelvey	570
J. T. Stockdale	100	J. Gallagher	164
J. Gallagher	163	R. D. Cochran	116
Pennock, Ball & Co.	90		
Total			1,573

Imports Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Co, 100 bbls tar, for New York.
North American Co, 140 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Sill & Co, 206 bbls refined, for New York.

Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards.

[Reported for Pittsburgh Commercial.]

EAST LIBERTY, July 7.

The market was not very active during the week, the offerings of all descriptions being light. The holidays intervening no doubt operated as a check upon trade, besides the principal portion of the stock that arrived was forwarded to the Eastern markets. Cattle ruled a shade lower. The sales that came under our notice will be found below. From the attendance at the various yards we took it for granted that most of the drovers staid at home to enjoy themselves on the 4th, as that day only comes once a year. By the date of our next report we expect matters will be in a better shape.

HOGS—The offerings were limited and prices have largely advanced. The sales were not large, as holders generally preferred forwarding East and taking the chances. The sales reported were as follows:

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

H. Robinson sold 100 head at $10.50.
Gilchrist & Co, sold 437 head at 10.
Gilchrist & Co., 265 head at 10.
Gilchrist & Co., sold 121 head at 8.50.
Gilchrist & Co., sold 277 head at 10.
Gilchrist & Co., sold 250 head at 9.12.

CATTLE—The transactions since our last report were very limited. The receipts were fair, the largest portion, however, were shipped east, drovers generally being affected with the general panic. The rates were about the same as the previous week.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Co. sold 23 head at $7.
W. Townsend sold 18 head at 6.75.
W. Rice sold 43 head (delivered in Philadelphia) at 7.25.
N. Wernitz sold 18 head at 6.25.

SHEEP—The market was firm with a good demand for all that was offered. The shipments east were large. The only sale that came under our notice was the following:

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

J. Logan sold 400 head, extra, (102 lbs.) at $5.90.

ALLEGHENY STOCK MARKET.

[Reported for Pittsburgh Commercial.]

ALLEGHENY, July 7, 1864.

The market during the week was well attended. Quite a number of transactions were reported. We furnish below all that came under our notice:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Myers & Bro sold 30 head, $7@8 50.
E. Whittlesey sold 18 head, $4@6.
N. Carr sold 30 head, $4@7.
C. Marks sold 65 head, $5@7.
Frease & Co. sold 90 head, $4@7.
Clarke & Co. sold 240 head, $3@5.
Greenwald & Co. sold 18 head, $3@6.
J. M. Morgan sold 70 head, $5@7.
J. Vanvalkenburg sold 20 head, $5@5 50.
Foster & Co sold 20 head, $6 50.
Marks & Co. sold 20 head at $5@6 50.
J. McClellan sold 18 head at $4@6.
McPherson & Co. sold 16 head at $6.
Campbell & Co. sold 38 head at $4@7.
B. Se, more sold 18 head at $5@7.
H. Merrick sold 60 head at $7@8 50.
L. Rodgers sold 30 head at $5@6.
C. W. Montgomery sold 56 head at $4@6.
W. Pringle sold 10 head at $3 50@5 50.
J. Pearson sold 10 head at $3 40@5 50.
O. Byers sold 21 head at $5@6.
J. Root sold 19 head at $6.
A. H. Snow sold 15 head at $28.

SHEEP—The market was dull. The sales were not large. Some 600 head were disposed of at $4@5 ₱ cwt.

Hogs—The offerings were small. We note sales of 2.0 head at $8@9 50 ₱ cwt.

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

July 9th, 1865.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	40@42
Harness	45@48
Oak	48@50

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 9, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at a further advance:

Braziers ₱ lb, cash and time	57½@60c
Bar and Bolt, ₱ lb, cash	57½@60
Ingots, ₱ lb, cash	54
Copper Bottoms, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash	75
Brass Kettles, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash	75

Chicago Wool Market.

The market has been in better supply during the past week, and with the increasing firmness of the eastern markets prices have ruled firmer, with an advance of 3c on Fleece from coarse to light. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece	88@90c.
Medium Fleece	80@83c.
Factory Tub Washed	85@94c.
Coarse Fleece	75@78c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, July 7, 1864.